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## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Is Halting Planned Crime

'Lawyer-Criminals' Go to Jail

Eye Photo Identifies Crook

Police School Will Train Many

Women Lift Up South America

25,000 Stores Will Modernize

THE effective methods by which the law is beginning to head off major criminals in the United States are shown for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings tells of the havoc his office is creating among lawyers whose advice and connivance have aided "big shot" criminals to operate. The two lawyers who aided the Urschel kidnapers and John Dillinger were both trapped and are being punished. Fifteen other such attorneys have been routed out of the legal profession in the Southwest. The Federal Government has changed the status of such men from criminal lawyers—They are now called lawyer-criminals.

¶ The criminal's use of surgery to avoid identification impresses the police chiefs gathered at Atlantic City. John Dillinger, Homer Van Meter, John Klutas and other "public enemies" had their faces "lifted" and their finger ends altered to get away from their rogues' gallery finger prints. Surgeons who worked on them are now being prosecuted. But the Department of Justice considers new identification marks. Blood vessels in the background of the eyes are photographed and these cannot be altered—The criminal cannot escape from his crime.

¶ The success in apprehending criminals of J. Edgar Hoover and his "G-men" of the Bureau of Investigation is rated "one of the outstanding things in America." Pursuit and capture in the Urschel kidnaping case covered 686,000 square miles, an area equal to most of Europe. Apprehension is to be made simpler by full broadcasts of essential information. Even city and state officers are to be trained in criminal catching methods by the Department of Justice school opened at Washington—Crimes will diminish as criminals note crime's growing hazards.

¶ The United States is quietly thankful for the almost sensational progress the federal arm has made in dealing with shrewd, hardened outlaws. Kidnaping and other forms of extortion have been greatly reduced. "Public enemies" have been wiped out or sent away for long terms. The public takes hope. America need not be and will not be the playground of daring, conscienceless crooks. From apprehension the new co-operating system moves to prevention. The majesty of the law draws new, profound respect—From awed ones who used to follow crime.

¶ South American women, long allowed few political, legal or social rights, become vocal and influential. Chile, where women, denied the voting right, yet carried a national election, sees the National Women's Action Party adopt principles rebuking the radicalism of many men. "Family morals constitute the basis of national morality, and the economic prosperity of the greatest number of homes, based on the right of property, is also the strongest foundation of public prosperity." Such declarations bespeak the new conservative force—South America's women are promising to vitalize its development.

¶ Señora Adela Edwards de Salas, president of the women's party, strikes at the attitude of the average Latin-American man. To say that woman is just a mother denies her personality, Señora de Salas insists. It makes her like an insect which merely reproduces and becomes extinct. But the Latin woman is today ready to take her rightful place with full equality. She is ready to become a true mother—Not only in the flesh, but in the spirit too.

¶ American women's stores indicate the soundness of the business uptrend by a sudden wholesale resolve to modernize. About 25,000 department, dry goods and specialty stores will spend $144,000,000. The figures are developed in a survey by the National Retail Dry Goods Association. The stores which are going in for capital improvement, many with loans from Government sources, have annual sales ranging from less than $5000 to more than $15,000,000. This means that the lady shopper is again strutting her marts—And her cue to the merchant is, Be up with today.

¶ Of all the women's stores studied, 76.3 per cent reported that they were going modern at once. The greatest activity will be in store decoration. Artistic surroundings are definite shopping helps. Display and selling fixtures will be replaced or remodeled. Lighting comes next. Then escalators. Forty-one large stores order air-conditioning equipment. The elegant American woman shopper will go to the dime store to save a penny—But the dime store must have many dollars' worth of gentility if it is to keep her coming back.

## Means Urges Breakdown Of U. S. Big Business With $200,000 Limit on Capital

### NRA Critic Assails Monopolies and Artificial Prices at Wellesley—Outlines Aid for 'Little Fellow' Through Federal Advisory Service

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 9—Breakdown of the empire of big business until no corporation remained capitalized at more than $200,000 was urged today by Gardner Means, economic adviser to the Department of Agriculture, before the Institute for Social Progress.

Mr. Means, who is close to the inner circles of the Administration, denounced the economy of bigness and urged a return to the small business economy of 100 years ago, a plan that has found partial expression in the New Deal's farm subsistance program and continued championing from Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Means speaks as one who was wise before the fact, for during the reign of the NRA, he continually denounced it as an incentive to bigness and the price rigidities that result from big units with monopolistic powers.

**Favors Normal Economics**

Mr. Means has held fast to the conviction that huge corporations hold prices rigid and throw the whole economy out of balance. His figures on prices under the NRA were highlights of the recent hearing on the bill to extend the recovery act. Now, as ever, he urges that the inflexibilities be removed from the business structure and that the whole trend of economic development be reversed in favor of a small business economy, that will respond to natural economic forces.

He urged as a correlative of his plan a system of governmental "canalization of industry." Admitting the scheme to be nebulous, he described it, nevertheless, as a design for providing business with directions and advice as to markets, prices, labor standards and all the economic reforms that were attempted in a more coercive vein under the NRA.

**Capitalism Not Bankrupt**

Industry, governed internally from the interplay of competitive forces and lead from without by a wise helmsman in command of all the sailing charts gives promise of ultimate stability to Mr. Means.

So ordered, Mr. Means declared

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## Brewster Affirms Charge of Lobby On Utilities Bill

### Corcoran Says He Acted on Advice of Authors of Bill

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 9 — Two strikingly different versions of the same conversation that took place in Statuary Hall in the Capitol in the crucial minutes just preceding the vote on the vital abolition clause of the utility bill, featured the opening hearing of the House lobby investigation today.

From that conversation, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, a former Governor, marched through the swinging doors of the House and voted against the abolition clause instead of making a speech in favor of the bill, as his former associates claimed they had proposed he would.

**Two Varying Versions**

So different were the two versions given today before a tense and breathless audience in the House caucus rooin that at the climax Mr. Brewster cried out in firm tones that made every syllable audible:

"You are a liar!"

Bang! went the chairman's gavel at the interruption, the opposing witness went on in level voice, and two minutes later the hearing adjourned, leaving until tomorrow at 10 o'clock to hear the third man who was present at the fateful conversation.

The memorable interview that took place among the marble and bronze images of famous statesmen and the hurrying crowds of sightseers was between Mr. Brewster,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Tax Battle Rages Over Revenue and Balancing Budget

### Which Purpose Shall be Served Is What House Committee Studies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 9 — Consideration of the projected new tax bill settled down today to a long-drawn-out struggle between those who favor a heavy revenue measure raising approximately $1,000,000,000 and falling on the mass of taxpayers, and those who wish only a redistribution of wealth device with revenue a secondary consideration.

Routine hearings with a long list of witnesses got under way before the House Ways and Means Committee. Elsewhere, interest waned with the prospect that no new developments of major importance will occur until after the House committee has reached its own conclusions on the matter.

**Within President's Scope**

The only definite turn which has been given the situation is that whatever the ultimate decision is on the amount of revenue to be raised, the new taxes will probably fall within the President's broad suggestions covering four major sources for the new levies.

That is, they will consist of higher individual income surtaxes, increased corporate income taxes, an excursion into the hitherto untouched field of inheritance and gift taxes.

Following the official presentation of the Treasury point of view yesterday by Henry Morgenthau Jr.,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

## NRA Ruling Gives Prestige To State Acts

### Legislative Season Sees 10,000 New Laws and 40,000 Proposed

### Co-operation Gains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, July 9—Now that state legislators have closed up shop and packed their bags for a summer vacation, lay citizens can scan the record to see just how much was gained from recent sessions of the law-making bodies throughout the nation.

The legislators left behind them some 10,000 new laws on the statute books of the states besides suggesting some 40,000 others which got more or less of an airing but were not actually enacted, according to a report of the American Legislators' Association, here. States, it appears, are entering a new era. They are getting the attention now which citizens have been giving to forms of city government in the last 25 years. Whereas, in former years, people were exercised over the changes in municipal administration, in the switching here and there to a city-manager form of government, now they are apparently turning more thought to the functions of the state government, it is found.

**Way Opened for States**

The Supreme Court's decision of the NRA has opened the way for more action on the part of the states and more responsibility concerning their internal affairs, it is learned at the American Legislators' Association. The court's decision, calling a halt to the extension of federal power or the overriding of the authority of the states to deal with domestic problems, has left the states to iron out some of their own problems without the Federal Government.

Indeed, one of the outstanding legislative products of 1935, according to Henry W. Toll, executive director of the American Legislators' Association, in view of the NRA decision, is the establishment of agencies for interstate co-operation. Commissions on interstate co-operation set up in six states and legislative committees on interstate co-operation, established in 16 states, he said, are the beginning of active co-operation among the commonwealths.

**Several States Act**

Co-operation is now beginning with these new commissions and committees. Most of the state commissions follow the model of that of New Jersey originally drawn up by Senator Joseph Wolber of that State. Five Senators five Representatives and five administrative officials comprise the commission. Commissions were established in New Jersey, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Florida.

"The commissions are going ahead," said Mr. Toll, "and it will not be long before compacts will be consummated in the northeastern region as the result of the leadership of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the South through the efforts of Florida and North Carolina, and in the West by Colorado and Nebraska."

Commissions, it is expected, will work out agreements between the states in the field of crime preven-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Latest Page in Moscow's Subterranean History

Sovfoto

**Soviets' First Subway Is in the Grand Manner**

Vestibule of Komsomolskaya Square Station, Left, and Platform of Dzerzhinski Square Station, Right. Lower, Passengers on Board a Subway Train

## Chamber of Ivan Beneath Moscow Found in Subway

### White Sand Leads to Find of Passages in Maze Coming to Light

MOSCOW, July 9 (AP)—Moscow's subway excavators announced today they had discovered an underground chamber, built by Ivan the Terrible nearly four centuries ago.

The subway diggers came across it upon investigating white sand discovered under a razed dwelling. Geologists said the sand had been brought from some distant place. Further digging led the workmen to the remains of a court and passages which once connected it with the Tsar's Palace.

**Fantastic Maze**

One of the passages uncovered by the subway workers once emerged at a point where a dense forest filled with wild animals existed. The workers also found a mass of underground relics.

"One can be lost in the fantastic subterranean city existing under Moscow," the press said in describing the finds.

Dungeons, as well as weapons, fortifications, and cemeteries have been excavated. One wide passage, with storerooms paved with stone, is believed to have been the ancient Muscovites' hiding place from invaders. The passage was even equipped with waterpipe from which the water escaped with such force that the subway workers had difficulty in stemming the flow.

**Cross-Section of History**

Fragments of Polish and Russian weapons and Tartar axes were found in the storerooms. According to one of the many legends of underground Moscow, the remains of fortifications built by the noblemen Kuchka in 1170 still exist. Moscow is supposed to have been the center of almost constant warfare at that time.

The Muscovites, fleeing from Napoleon, who captured the city, are said to have hidden their belongings in underground trenches. The famous library of Ivan the Terrible is believed by many to be secreted somewhere under the city.

## The World's Day

*Its News at a Glance*

Tuesday, July 9

### Ethiopia—Conciliation Board Suspends Hearings

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

As the Italo-Ethiopian conciliation commission was today reported in full crisis with collapse feared, a special session of the League of Nations Assembly appeared in prospect—faced with Italian threats to withdraw from the League in that event.

**Scheveningen, The Netherlands:** The conciliation commission today decided to suspend its hearings indefinitely, after a reported row and deadlock yesterday. Its members arranged to depart immediately. It was not certain whether a fifth member will be named to arbitrate.

**Geneva:** It was recalled that the League Council in May resolved upon a special session on July 25, in the event that arbitration broke down. It also planned to meet Aug. 25 to invoke direct League arbitration.

**London:** Following a visit of the League Secretary General, an official communiqué referred to a session of both the League Council and the Assembly "in the near future." Since the full Assembly is not scheduled to meet until September, that phrase was interpreted by some to indicate an emergency meeting.

**Rome:** A special session of the full League Assembly to deal with the Italo-Ethiopian question, it was unofficially predicted, would be sufficient incentive for Italian withdrawal from the League.

### Labor—Peace in Garment Trade Halted

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Without comment, about 20,000 inside employees in the garment industry threw the proverbial monkey wrench into the peace machinery today, just after a strike seemed to have been averted.

A plan to continue work had been approved by both sides, pending conclusion of an agreement along lines recommended by Governor Lehman, who intervened as mediator.

Employer quarters regarded the move as a gesture to demonstrate the strength of the union. Another 20,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union remained at work.

Meanwhile, more than 20,000 members of the Allied Cloak and Dress Drivers and Helpers' Union went on strike yesterday, following a breakdown of negotiations over hours and wages and holiday pay.

### German Navy—Announces Building Program

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—Through frank publication of its naval building program, Germany believes it has laid a basis for world naval limitation—hoping that the other powers are willing to follow suit.

Moreover, Germany considers its mutual exchange of information with Britain, and the publication of its program to the world at large, a triumph for bilateral negotiations. An entering wedge of agreement has been driven into the uncontrolled armaments race—where ambitious attempts at a general convention had only a long record of failures.

Hence a fresh proof of Germany's active pacifism is adduced. With France and Italy deciding on their new naval programs, it is hoped that Germany's beginning will be carried to its logical conclusion in world agreement.

*Details on German naval program, page 1.*

### Mills Reopen—Troops Guard Lumber Plants

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Mills closed for two months in the violence-marked Northwest lumber strike reopened yesterday under the protection of national guardsmen and police. Gov. Clarence D. Martin, in a surprise move, sent fresh troops into the strike areas the previous night.

All mills were heavily picketed, indicating that the strike was terminated by force rather than agreement. The pickets were scattered by soldiers and police. Employees at the mills, which are reopening generally, have been given small wage increases.

### Soviet—Moscow Toilers' First Carnival

MOSCOW (AP)—Moscow toilers cast aside their working togs to revel until dawn today, in the first annual Soviet carnival.

A huge wooden swan, floating majestically in the pond at the Central Park of Culture and Rest, made over to resemble a story-book lake, drew a float on which rested triumphantly a new kitchen stove. . . . Thousands of men, women and children jammed the park, wearing paper hats and false noses. . . .

A huge picture of Joseph Stalin occupied the center of an open-air theater where a fireworks display was given. . . . Delegations of workers and party organizations marched in groups, singing revolutionary songs, and the native costumes of the Caucasus and other provincial regions were mixed with buffoonish carnival regalia.

### Sterling—Wall Street Puzzled by Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—A rise in the pound sterling to the highest level in terms of the dollar since last November had Wall Street foreign exchange experts guessing today.

Some thought it reflected Italian purchases of the British currency to build up foreign balances to finance its expedition in Ethiopia. Others thought it reflected American buying of sterling to pay for fresh purchases of silver in the London market by the United States Treasury.

### China—Insult to Japan Punished

SHANGHAI—To the chagrin of rioting Chinese students, Japan today obtained full reparation for the alleged "insult" to its Emperor contained in an article in New Life Weekly magazine. The magazine's publisher, Doo Yoong Yuen, was sentenced to 14 months of imprisonment at hard labor, according to the Associated Press. Thus was Japan's demand to extend influence even to the controlling of free speech in China, requited.

Judges deliberated less than 10 minutes, and ordered the maximum penalty. Meanwhile, the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) issued

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## Federal Youth Plan Long Studied

### At Least Three Years in Being Developed by Various Boards

### Hoover Started It

*With some 3,000,000 recent graduates unable to find employment, society faces a serious problem to find work for idle hands to do. Some of the problems and possible solutions are discussed in a series of special articles in The Christian Science Monitor, of which this is the second.*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt's plan for giving jobs and further schooling to 650,000 young people through a National Youth Administration is the culmination of a movement that has been developing in various government bureaus for the last three or four years.

Shortly after he was called to Washington by President Hoover back in the days when relief was still considered a community problem, Col. Arthur Woods, head of the President's re-employment committee, launched a campaign of publicity to keep young people off the labor market by urging them to continue their education. He had no funds, but he sounded a forewarning of a problem that was to grow as the years of unemployment lengthened.

**Facts Are Unfolded**

In the spring of 1932, rumors of an increasing horde of "wandering boys" led Miss Grace Abbott, then chief of the children's bureau, to have a survey made of conditions of boys under 21 who had taken to the road, presumably in search of jobs. The results attracted widespread attention.

Excerpts from the report told a startling story:

"Men and boys swarm on every freight in such numbers that the railroad police would be helpless to keep them off. . . . In general the estimates as to what proportion of these freight riders are under 21, clustered in the neighborhood of 20 to 25 per cent.

"The local agency charged with the service to transients will usually give them lodging for one night and two meals. Then they must move on. . . . Bread, beans and an occasional vegetable stew constitute the menu at station after station.

**Lost Self-Respect**

"Boys accustomed to decent standards of living find themselves going for days at a time without taking off their clothes at night, becoming dirty, unkempt and a host to vermin.

"They are on the road because there is nothing else to do; sometimes sheer pride will not permit them to sit idle at home; sometimes support for the whole family comes from a relief agency and is wholly inadequate to properly feed the younger children. . . . They are, on the whole, not of the habitual hobo or criminal type."

It was not until the Roosevelt Administration came in and federal relief appropriations became a reality that any federal action was taken on the youth problem.

One of Mr. Roosevelt's first moves was to establish the Civilian Conservation Corps. During its two years of operation it has kept an average of 350,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 25 at work conserving and restoring government land and forests. The camps have been such a success that last April authorization was given for doubling the enrollment.

Hand in hand with the work program and camp life has gone an educational program, practical enough to attract a group of young men who are generally disgusted with schools that failed to prepare them for a job or helped them find one.

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration since its establishment in May, 1933, has initiated three services that have affected youth.

Its transient camps, now operating

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

### Needy Are Charged With Refusing Jobs

*By the Associated Press*

Memphis, Tenn., July 9

THE Federal Emergency Relief Administration is checking up on charges that "thousands of men on relief refuse work when it is offered them."

Armin H. Sterner, FERA representative, is in Memphis making a survey of alleged job refusals by relief clients. He said similar surveys are being carried on in Buffalo, N. Y., and an unnamed Virginia county. A check already has been completed in Baltimore, Md.

### Began With Urging Young People Not to Seek Jobs but Continue School

### Relief Then Local

## Restraining Order On Processing Tax Granted by Court

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 9 (AP)—Judge Johnson J. Hayes, in Federal District Court, today signed temporary restraining orders preventing the Government from collecting cotton processing taxes from 11 manufacturing concerns in this area.

The petition of the concerns was an aftermath of several suits filed by other companies, some of which are seeking to recover taxes already paid and others seeking to halt collections.

All contend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, under which the tax is levied, is unconstitutional.

Today's orders, made individually, all were made returnable before Judge Hayes in Wilkesboro on July 18. At that time the Government will be required to show cause why the restraining orders should not be made permanent.

**Army Colors Presented**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO—Expressions of international good will were voiced by military representatives from the United States and Canada at Long Branch camp recently when officers of the 391st U. S. Infantry Regiment presented a United States flag to the officers of the Irish Regiment of Canada. For the past 12 years the two regiments have taken part in friendly rifle shooting at Rochester and Toronto.

### The Monitor Index

Tuesday, July 9, 1935


General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Boston and New England News—Pages 2 and 3
Financial—Pages 8 and 9
Sports—Page 11

Features

Boston Events ..... 2
Radio Timetable ..... 2
Weather ..... 2
Chess ..... 5
Home Building and Gardening ..... 6
The Home Forum ..... 7
Our Food
[With German Translation]
Progress in Education ..... 10
Aviation Column ..... 11
Daily Features ..... 13
Editorials ..... 14


## Way Is Cleared For New Drive On Billboards

### Court Decision and Legislative Action Open Way to Drastic Cuts

**Boston Today**—*also sees* Supreme Court hold outcome of state El purchase—Lowered auto insurance rates loom as De Celles outlines new plan—New York and Boston municipal baseball teams clash in rain—Senate pass laws in rush of business—Fog lift as fair weather is predicted for tomorrow.

***Billboards*—Drive To Reduce Number Planned**

Ten years ago some 112,000 billboards lined Massachusetts highways, obscured views, antagonized motorists. Today 12,000 large boards still remain, but within 30 days—unless further court action intervenes—the Bay State will be on a fair way towards cutting that number in half.

This at least was the news coming from anti-billboardists today. It followed in the wake of the Legislature's refusal to repeal the present laws and substitute a new one. The outcome yesterday was regarded by those opposed to billboards as being their second major victory within the past 60 days. The first one came when the state Supreme Court upheld the right of the state to enforce billboard regulations.

The suit was instigated a decade ago by 34 large billboard concerns. Those not joining in the court action have already taken down 100,000 objectionable signs.

Under the law, these major concerns now have the right to appeal their case to the United States Supreme Court, but their time for such appeal expires within 30 days. Unless it is made, anti-billboard people today said that at least half of the present number (12,000) would be ordered down.

Only one thing bothered Horace B. Gale, chairman of the Billboard Law Defense Committee, today. "The Public Works Department has complete control over billboards. . . . It can change the law at will. . . . A good administration can do wonders, but who expects such an administration with Governor Curley's son-in-law as head of the state's largest billboard concern and the head of the Public Works Department a Curley appointee?"

***Elevated*—Legality of State Purchase Raised**

Before the State Supreme Court today was the question of the legality of the proposed state purchase of the Boston Elevated system. Mooted point concerns right of Commonwealth to break its 1918 agreement to pay stockholders 5 per cent dividends on common shares.

Sponsors of the purchase idea believe that this stock can be bought in for about $18,805,000 with funds borrowed at 3 per cent interest. This move would mean savings in interest payments of 2 per cent and would benefit the State to the extent of from $500,000 to $1,000,000 annually, according to proponents.

Consensus of opinion at the State House today was that if the Supreme Court says it is legal for the State to buy in the stock, thus breaking its agreement to pay the dividends, the Legislature will approve the purchase.

*(Full exposition of the Boston Elevated purchase plan is given on page 3.)*

***Insurance*—DeCelles Proposes Three Motor Zones**

Despite the Legislature's refusal to adopt the Curley-DeCelles plan for reducing compulsory automobile insurance rates, hope flamed again in Boston today for some reduction in big cities. Expectations came from remarks made to the joint insurance committee today by Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles.

He said he believes he has the legal right to cut the present number of insurance zones (21) down to three. This would have the effect of raising rates in rural communities but lowering them in large cities. His zones and their rates:

1. Worcester County. Present rate, $36.00. Proposed new rate, $33.93.
2. All Massachusetts east of Worcester County (including Boston). Present rate, $61.00. Possible new rate, $41.40.
3. All Massachusetts west of Worcester County. Present rate $31.00. New, $27.44.

Commissioner DeCelles admitted he is contemplating establishing these new zones and rates whether Governor Curley's plea for abandonment of the so-called "guest clause" in the present law, and his request for 100 new traffic accident investigators is followed or not.

***Carnival*—New York Helps Out Boston Workers**

Into India Wharf at 8 this morning steamed the S. S. New York. Over rattling gangplanks marched

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

# Boston Day... Billboards, Elevated, Duties, Weather...

(Continued from Page 1)

50 members of the New York's Firemen's Band playing "East Side, West Side." In their wake followed a score of New York dignitaries and members of the municipal employees' baseball team. They came for a musical and athletic carnival at Fenway Park with Boston's municipal employees.

Straight to City Hall the group marched, was greeted by Mayor Mansfield and his city staff. Missing from the colorful group was New York's stocky Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia. He was detained in New York, expected to make the trip by airplane later in the day, but was disappointed to learn that all airplane trips to Boston were canceled due to "low ceiling."

Boston's soaking rain did not, however, dampen the spirit of the New York group. Exactly at 1 o'clock the municipal workers of both cities trouped to Fenway Park, put on their carnival of music and athletics, the drizzle notwithstanding.

### *Senate*—It Passes Four Important Bills

Massachusetts' Senate today settled down to real business, passed several important bills, to be engrossed. They were:

1. Suspension of the law which prohibits women from working in textile mills after 6 p. m. Under this proposed measure women could work until 10 p. m. During the life of the NRA, mills were on two 40-hour shifts, thus making it possible for women to work after 6 p. m. When the NRA went out, the 6 o'clock law again became operative. Industry is favorable to the new bill.

2. Allowing cities to set up local housing authorities with power to do slum-clearance work with federal grants or loans. Up to this time cities have been hampered in this work because they were not allowed to establish their own housing projects without state approval.

3. Bringing in accord Massachusetts' aeronautical laws with those of other states. This bill would facilitate interstate airplane travel.

4. A bill which prohibits justices, special justices, clerks and assistant clerks of district courts from practicing as attorneys on the criminal side in any court in the Commonwealth.

### *Weather*—Old Sol Due for Another Visit

United States weather report for Boston: Showers ending tonight, tomorrow generally fair, somewhat warmer.

Boston Port—after two days of interrupted schedules—found ships arriving on time again today. The "pea-souper" lifted somewhat, but left visibility still hazy.

Most interesting topic of conversation along Atlantic Avenue today was the Cunard liner Samaria's narrow escape from collision with the coastwise steamer Chatham 17 miles out of the harbor yesterday. Impatient because of the fog which delayed their landing all day, passengers stood around on decks, or walked to keep warm. Their thoughts of delayed landing quickly dispelled, however, as the Chatham loomed through the fog. Quick and skillful work on the part of navigators of both ships averted a crash and brought cheers from passengers.

### *Unemployment*—Job Insurance Plan Reported

Massachusetts labor leaders today rejoiced in brighter prospects for job insurance. The joint legislative Committee on Ways and Means favorably reported on a contributory system of such unemployment insurance.

Under terms of the measure, employers contribute 1 per cent of their pay roll for 1936, 2 per cent for 1937, 3 per cent for 1938, and years thereafter until a fund held sufficient to meet needs is pooled.

Employees contribute to the pool 1 per cent of their pay next year, and one half of what their employers contribute every year thereafter.

Actual payments to unemployed workers would not start until 1939. The bill affects only employers with four or more workers on the pay roll.

The measure now faces House and Senate action.

### *Port*—Duties Take $2,000,000 Jump

Things are looking up at Boston Port. Efforts of 1933 Yankee shippers to again make Boston the leading port in the world are bearing fruit. Proof: The United States Customs House has collected $2,000,000 more in the past four months than it did in the similar period last year.

One reason for this boost which shippers could point to was the New Deal reciprocal trade agreements with certain foreign nations, especially Belgium. These agreements, calling for slightly lowered duties, have increased shipments.

With Belgium it has succeeded to the extent that duties from that nation now total more than previously, despite the rate reduction.

### *Fish*—Old Blue Law Stops Sunday Transport

Down in State House annex today Paul G. Kirk, State Commissioner of Public Safety, pulled down from dusty shelves a big gray book, flipped yellow pages until he came to an old, old law. Following closely with index finger he read: "No fish shall be transported over state highways on Sunday."

Leaning rigidly over the Commissioner's shoulder was Representative Frederick H. Tarr of Rockport. The Representative was making inquiry of Mr. Kirk if something couldn't be done to enable Gloucester fishermen to continue to ship their fish over highways on Sunday. Previously fishing smacks had landed at Gloucester on Sunday, unloaded their fish. Trucks then hurried them to Boston.

But the people of Manchester, Mass., didn't like these heavily laden trucks passing through their town. So they discovered this old law, told police officers to stop them.

Last Sunday a fishing boat landed in Gloucester, but couldn't unload, so it moved on to New Bedford. Fishermen were disturbed, visualized loss of business.

Representative Tarr today said he would file a bill in their behalf in order to repeal this old Sunday blue law.

### *Rettich*—Arguments For Defense Are Made

Boston's Federal Court entered the last lap today in the trial of Carl Rettich and his five henchmen for the alleged $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery. Defense Attorneys William R. Scharton and Joseph E. Fitzpatrick made final arguments for their clients.

Attorney Scharton motioned on behalf of Charles Harrigan, Thomas Dugan, John McGlone, New York men alleged to have been connected with the robbery, for a directed verdict of "not guilty." Counsel Fitzpatrick for Rettich also made the same motion.

Judge Hugh P. McClellan denied both motions.

In his closing arguments to the jury Attorney Fitzpatrick declared:

1. Herbert H. Hornstein (self-confessed as being implicated in the robbery) was a traitor to his friend Joseph Fisher, also confessed as being connected with the crime.

2. There was no evidence that Rettich was in Fall River on the day of the robbery or on any other day.

3. That because those men involved in the hold-up had been seen with Rettich was no evidence that he was a conspirator.

Attorney Scharton in his closing arguments asserted: (a) General convergence of those charged with conspiracy and robbery at Rettich's hame following the $129,000 robbery was mere concidence. (b) During the three weeks of the trial Hornstein spent his time at the Federal building with every material comfort and had plotted and planned against his friend Fischer. (c) The money was not buried on the Rettich estate the day of the robbery. It was buried there later and was found near the Rettich house because Merola and Fischer had to make a hurried job of it.

### *Log Rolling*—Wait Till You See Alice Do It

From Pittsburgh, New Hampshire, today came the story of Alice Reynolds, a 22-year-old girl who has challenged any woman in the world to a series of contests, including log-rolling, canoe handling, wood sawing, and fly casting. The challenge was made for acceptance at the New England rendezvous at Lake Maranacook, Maine, July 26 to Aug. 4.

Miss Reynolds, slim, five feet five inches tall, is a registered guide, expert in the strenuous departments of her profession. She is proficient with a canoe, an accurate fly caster, and good swimmer. As a log roller—the only woman log roller known to Pittsburgh residents—she has a lot to learn, but is practicing up before rendezvous time.

### *Photography*—Color Film Used for Shoal Pictures

Color photography now gaining prominence in the cinema will further its use later this month when Charles Hubbard and Dr. Alexander Forbes, Harvard professor of Research Physiology, start snapping pictures of the northern Labrador coast from airplane heights.

Cameras loaded with Dufaycolor film, which photographs in natural colors, will be focused on suspected shoals dangerous to Labrador fishermen. In the pictures the shoals will show up white against the blue of the water.

Mr. Hubbard and Dr. Forbes are completing charts of the Labrador coast begun some time ago for the National Geographic Society by Sir Wilfred Grenfell. They plan to start July 28.

### *North Carolina Cuts License Cost in Two*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 9—"Bargain" prices on state automobile license plates went into effect here at Carolina Motor Club headquarters and 42 other offices throughout the State.

On July 1, the license plate fee was reduced to half the annual rate. On Oct. 1, the rate will be cut to a fourth the original fee. The first cut was made to three quarters of the annual rate on April 1.

At the end of business June 26, a total of 432,883 licenses had been sold throughout the State. Compared with 392,435, the same date last year. This is a gain of 40,448.

## Evening Radiocasts On Fridays Canceled

BEGINNING on Friday, July 12, and each Friday thereafter during the period of daylight saving time, the evening radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled in order to make way for the program of the NBC Radio Guild, which is radiocast over the NBC-WJZ network from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.

The NBC Radio Guild offers revivals of the great classic and popular plays, and the company is directed by Vernon Radcliffe. Many well-known players from the legitimate stage take part in these radiocast Guild dramas.

Station WBZ, which radiocasts the Guild plays in the New England area, had previously canceled the Guild sketches, since program commitments prevented them from taking the full hour period. Thereupon the station was deluged with letters from listeners requesting the return of the Radio Guild. In stepping aside in order that New England listeners may hear the Radio Guild dramas, The Christian Science Monitor feels that it is aiding the cause of good radio program and the continuance of "good theater" upon the air.

## The Monitor's Radio Timetable

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| 5:00 | Monitor Views News. | "Pan Americana"; | The Merrymakers. | 'Hits and Encores'; |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:15 | Agricultural reports. | soloists; orch. | "Story Builder"; | recordings and |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady"; | Talk, Mrs.N.T.Ross | "Jack Armstrong" | shopping talks. |
| 5:45 | 'Little Orphan Annie' | Vocal duo; news. | Male quartet. | "Dick Tracy". |
| 6:00 | Evening Journal. | Evening Tattler. | News Service. | "Buck Rogers". |
| 6:15 | "The Story Man"; | Features; news. | Reports; sketch. | Cowboy songs. |
| 6:30 | News; features. | Music; vocalist. | Minute Men talk. | Dramatic sketch. |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | NBC soloist. | Features; music. | Russian music. |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy". | "Musical Turns". | Just Entertainm'nt | News Service. |
| 7:15 | "Tony and Gus". | 'Musical Moments' | Merry-Go-Round. | CBS vocalist. |
| 7:30 | Radio Nature League. | Popular vocal. | "Singin' Sam". | Golf lesson. |
| 7:45 | NBC soloist. | Government talk. | Boake Carter, news | Rhode's Orchestra |
| 8:00 | Crime Clues: network | Leo Reisman's Or- | "Lavender and Old | Charlotte Ensem. |
| 8:15 | dramatic sketch. | chestra; soloist. | Lace"; soloists. | Coast Guard talk. |
| 8:30 | "Welcome Valley"; | Wayne King and | 'Time Out of Mind' | Continental Or- |
| 8:45 | Edgar Guest; orch. | his orchestra. | Prima's Orchestra | chestra concert. |
| 9:00 | N.T.G. and his Girls: | Ben Bernie's Orch.; | Gluskin's Orches- | Organ and piano |
| 9:15 | soloists; orchestra. | vocal soloists. | tra; vocalist. | duo recital. |
| 9:30 | Russian chorus. | Eddy Duchin's Or- | Fred Waring and | Cashman's Orch. |
| 9:45 | Goldman Band con- | chestra; contest. | his Pennsylvan- | News Service. |
| 10:00 | cert, Edwin Franko | "Mississippi," with | tans; Col. Stoop- | Bud Miller and |
| 10:15 | Goldman, conductor | Francia White; | nagle and Budd. | his Old Timers. |
| 10:30 | WBZA Players, from | James Melton; | Studio speaker. | Edwin C. Hill. |
| 10:45 | Springfield studio. | players; orchestra | Spotlight Revue. | Stevens's Orch. |
| 11:00 | Reports; dance music. | Forecasts; news. | News Service. | Mal Hallet and |
| 11:15 | Delaporte's Orch. | Sports; | Harry Weeks's Orchestra | his orchestra. |
| 11:30 | Dorsey Brothers and | Meyers's Orch. | Bud Miller and | Frank Masters and |
| 11:45 | their orchestra. | 'The Hoofinghams' | his Old Timers. | his orchestra. |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

#### *Up to Luncheon*

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

#### *After Luncheon*

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

#### *Dinner and After*

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar Shaw; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, Lobster Carnival from Pictou, Nova Scotia.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jimmie Harkins; soloists; orchestra.

#### *Late Evening*

10:00 WEEI, Goldman Band concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WAAB, "Melody Masterpieces"; Mary Eastman, soprano; Hubert Hendrie, baritone; male chorus; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:30 WBZ, "Stones of History," dramatic sketch.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Showers and foggy weather this afternoon and early tonight, followed by clearing late tonight. Wednesday generally fair, slightly warmer, moderate east to north and northwest winds.

Maine: Showers this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday generally fair; warmer on the coast.

New Hampshire: Showers this afternoon and early tonight; Wednesday generally fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers this afternoon ending early tonight; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Connecticut: Showers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Showers this afternoon ending early tonight; Wednesday generally fair; somewhat warmer tonight and Wednesday on the North Shore.

Rhode Island: Showers this afternoon; Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh easterly winds shifting to northwest or west and diminishing over extreme south portion this afternoon and over north and central portions tonight, and overcast weather with showers, except near Sandy Hook tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

### Official Temperatures

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 63 | 80 | Minneapolis | 72 | 82 |
| Bermuda | 78 | 84 | New Orleans | 84 | 98 |
| Chicago | 66 | 68 | New York | 74 | 78 |
| Denver | 66 | 92 | Norfolk | 74 | 78 |
| Helena | 54 | 66 | Philadelphia | 74 | 80 |
| Jacksonville | 78 | 88 | St. Louis | 70 | 86 |
| Kansas City | 76 | 96 | San Francisco | 52 | 64 |
| Los Angeles | 60 | 78 | Washington | 74 | 80 |
| Miami | 84 | 88 | | | |

A—8 a. m., July 9.
B—Maximum July 8.

### High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:20 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Wednesday, 6:47 a. m.; height 7.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:53

### Parker Mill Reopens

WARREN, R. I., July 9 (AP)—The Parker mill of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, employing between 500 and 600 persons, reopens today after being closed for six weeks. The mill, it is understood, will operate on two eight-hour shifts, on a 40-hour-week basis.

### Ten Guesses (31)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; "shyness," "distrust," "bashfulness," and "timidity" are synonyms of "dimdence."
2—No; it is the Eighth Commandment.
3—No; the distance by water from Los Angeles to Shanghai is 6859 miles, and to Manila it is 7330 (it is on the west coast of Luzon).
4—Yes.
5—Yes.
6—Yes; in Arkansas.
7—No; there are almost twice as many agricultural employees as there are clerks, stenographers, typists, and bookkeepers in the United States. There are 85,294 per million of the former, and 49,805 per million of the latter.
8—Yes; Franklin Pierce.
9—Yes; if it is Sunday on the east side, it is Monday on the west.
10—No; Cape Agulhas is not so well known, but it forms the southernmost point of Africa.

## Boston Events

### Tonight

#### Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Meet the Prince," by A. A. Milne, South Shore Players with Earle Larrimore and Selena Royle, Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

#### Movies

EXETER—Jackie Cooper in "Dinky," 2:15, 5:05, 8, "Brewster's Millions."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Jane Withers, spoilt child of Shirley Temple's "Bright Eyes," in "Ginger," Fenway, 1:05, 4:04, 7:03, 10:02, Paramount, 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:40, 8:50, "The Daring Young Man."

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling," English musical film with Jan Kiepura singing various "Toca" numbers, 1:15, 3:30, 5:40, 7:45, 9:55, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," based on Goethe's poem; "Stroll Through Holland"; "The Spectacle Maker," fairy story in color; "Puss in Boots," color cartoon. Tomorrow: Evelyn Laye in "Evensong."

KEITH'S—H. Rider Haggard's "She," 10 a. m., 12:19, 3:38, 4:57, 7:16, 9:35.

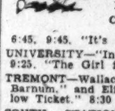
STATE—William Powell and new star, Luise Rainer, in "Escapade," 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25, "Calm Yourself," light entertainment alternating comedy and tense moments.

ORPHEUM — "No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery, 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55, Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN—"Paris in Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati, 11:22 a. m., 2:02, 4:41, 7:20 10:07, Stage: vaudeville. Overture: Sevitzky conducts orchestra made up of contest winners.

MODERN—"New Adventures of Tarzan," 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25, Joe E. Brown in "Alibi Ike," baseball story.

UPTOWN—Katharine Hepburn in "Break of Hearts," 1, 3:30, 6:18, 8:57, "Our Little Girl" with Shirley Temple.



BOSTON—Richard Dix in a western, "The Arizonian," 10 a. m., 1:03, 3:06, 7:09, 10:12, Claude Rains in Charles Dickens's unfinished story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Our Little Girl," 3:50, 6:45, 9:45, "It's a Small World."

UNIVERSITY—"In Caliente," 3:20, 6:20, 9:25, "The Girl from 10th Avenue."

TREMONT—Wallace Beery in "The Mighty Barnum," and Elissa Landi in "The Yellow Ticket," 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Charlie Chase in "Chase of Pimple Street"; "S. S. Icebergs"; "Stranger Than Fiction"; "Manhattan Rhythm"; other shorts and news reels, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

#### Music

BRIGHTON - ALLSTON CONCERT — Community chorus and orchestra, "H. M. S. Pinafore," 410 Cambridge St., Allston, 7:45.

ERA ORCHESTRA — Chester Mason, conductor, Greenwood Church Community House, 386 Washington St., Dorchester, 7:45.

ERA BAND—Walton Ives, conductor, Jamaica Pond Bandstand, 8.

#### Other Events

ERA FREE LECTURE—"World Events," by Rev. Robert C. Dexter, chairman of executive committee of League of Nations Association, Greenwood Church Community House, 386 Washington St., Dorchester, 8.

"WORLD CO-OPERATION"—Free lecture by Sarah Wambaugh, New Lecture Hall, Harvard University. Under auspices of Harvard Summer School, 8.

### Tomorrow

#### Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—C. Roberts Lunger, conductor, Parkman Bandstand on the Common, Noon.

ERA CIVIC THEATER ORCHESTRA—Leon J. Goldman, conductor, Franklin Park Bandstand, 4:30.

#### Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward; Museum Treasures, 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Immediate Past President Glade T. Perrin speaks: "Report of My Year of Stewardship," Hotel Statler 12:15.

## Big Business' End Is Urged by Means To Bring Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

the capitalistic system should be retained, free to bring into play all the initiative and enterprise that have made it so productive.

With the NRA moribund, the Means proposal suggests that the Administration may be contemplating a sharp right-about-face in its approach to the task of modifying or eliminating the business cycle. Instead of wooing industrial stability through cartels and groupings of industry, it may be considering a campaign of unprecedented trust-busting, until the concentration of industrial power is broken down.

Mr. Means also took the opportunity to recommend that his proposed advisory planning organization would be representative of labor, consumers and industry. Failure of the NRA codes to give such representation to the consumers and labor has been consistently criticized by him.

The advisory scheme to be effected would gradually impose only a very loose control over business, but business divested of its tremendous, monopolistic powers would need less control, he indicated.

## London-East Coast Through Way Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—A new through highway from North London to the East Coast is planned.

Middlesex and Essex County Councils are to construct the route jointly, calling it the Waltham Abbey Bypass.

The highway will cost approximately £500,000, of which Essex will bear £200,000, and Middlesex the remainder.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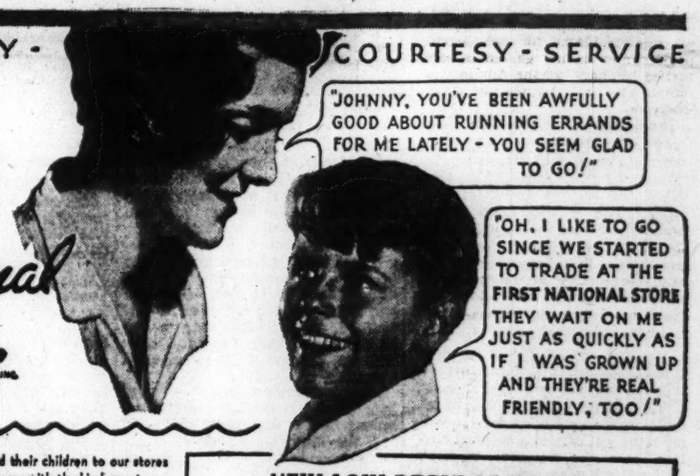
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"OH, I LIKE TO GO SINCE WE STARTED TO TRADE AT THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE THEY WAIT ON ME JUST AS QUICKLY AS IF I WAS GROWN UP AND THEY'RE REAL FRIENDLY, TOO!"

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*—Bread and Cookie Specials—*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Whole Wheat Bread | Big 20 oz Loaf | 7c |
| N.B.C. Flake Butters | Lb Pkg | 17c |
| N.B.C. Premium Flakes | Lb Pkg | 17c |
| N.B.C. Crystal Fingers | Lb Bulk | 23c |
| Priscilla Butters - - - - John Alden Molasses Myle Standish Choc. | Your Choice Lb Pkg | 21c |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BANANAS | Mel-O-Ripe 4 Lbs | 19c |
| Oranges | California - Large Size Doz | 35c |
| Green Peas | 2 Lbs | 15c |
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BAKED BEANS 2 28 oz Tins 27c
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ACCEPTED BY THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
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# The World's Day

*Its News at a Glance*

Continued from Page 1

a nationwide warning against circulation of "any report likely to hurt the feelings of the Japanese people."

A band of Chinese students, some Communists, created a disturbance and forced Japanese officials to retire. Japanese circles were, therefore, considering a fresh protest.

This incident gave substance to prevailing reports that the Chinese Government is in league with Japan to an extent far greater than is publicly known or admitted.

## Bastille Day—French Reserves Ready for Action

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PARIS—The French Cabinet today authorized holding 20,000 troops in readiness here, to be used only if the police lose control of the political demonstrations on Bastille Day, July 14.

Police will endeavor to cut Paris into halves with massed forces, thus separating the Fascist and Leftist demonstrations—Fascist around the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and Leftist at the Bastille. They may even stop all subway and other transportation facilities, to avert surprise movements by political units.

Both sides have promised to keep the peace. But they have also been quick to add that there is danger of civil war if the other side should attack. Belligerent talk from both sides has been copious.

## Yangtse Floods—Endanger 25,000,000 Persons

NANKING, China (AP)—The Yangtse River, swollen to the proportions of an inland sea, threatened 25,000,000 persons today.

Should the river rise another few feet, authorities said, the flood would inundate about 50,000 square miles of China's richest land and make the 25,000,000 inhabitants homeless. Many sought safety in isolated, diked cities. Hankow authorities drafted several thousand coolies to labor day and night, guarding and strengthening the city's dikes.

Property loss was already great, and many homes of mud and straw were washed away, but loss of life was still comparatively small.

**Albany, N. Y.**—The American Red Cross today rushed relief to upstate New York, as flood damage was reported to include 37 fatalities, $10,000,000 in property damage, and 2000 homeless. The sun broke through storm clouds in most sections.

## Brewster Affirms Power Bill Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas G. Corcoran, counsel of the RFC, and co-author of the Wheeler-Rayburn utilities bill, and Dr. Ernest Gruening, director of the division of territories and insular possessions, and former editor of the Portland Evening News.

**Had Worked Together**

The three men, up to this conversation, had by common consent worked harmoniously in favor of the utilities bill, but this talk marked the parting of the ways. It was here that Mr. Brewster let it be known that he might vote against the abolition clause; and here that he charges Mr. Corcoran uttered the threat, "with brutal frankness," that if he did so, work on the great Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project would be stopped.

Mr. Corcoran's version of the alleged threat was completely different from that of Representative Brewster. Representative Brewster charged that Mr. Corcoran carried on his lobby for the bill right outside the doors of Congress; Mr. Corcoran charges Representative Brewster with being a political "turncoat" who attempted to snatch the prestige in Maine for the Quoddy project, and having gained his end turned his back on the Administration in its fight against the power interests.

The testimony of Dr. Gruening is yet to be given.

This was only the highlight of a day in Congress in which public utility issues took a predominant part.

The House Committee on Accounts and Audits considered a resolution appropriating $50,000 to carry out a full-dress investigation into alleged lobby activities, in connection with the power fight.

**Power to Call Witnesses**

This followed action of the House yesterday in passing a resolution empowering the rules committee to subpoena witnesses and documents.

Meanwhile the House today continued its debate of Administration changes proposed for the pending Tennessee Valley Authority amendments, while the Senate was scheduled to vote to send the holding company bill to conference, including the "death penalty" clause which it previously passed by only one vote.

Youthful Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia also prepared to make his maiden speech in the Senate in connection with the utility fight, which has now reached white heat in Congress.

The Brewster hearing was held in the big caucus room of the House and presented a scene of journalistic activity hardly equaled since the famous Wirt trial. Among spectators was Judge Ferdinand Pecora, former counsel of the Senate Wall Street inquiry, and since appointed to the New York Supreme Court. Judge Pecora said he appeared as a "friend" of Mr. Corcoran.

**Quotes Corcoran**

Mr. Brewster spoke in a firm voice, without hesitation. He quoted Mr. Corcoran as saying:

"If you do not vote for this 'death sentence' I shall find it necessary to stop construction on Passamaquoddy dam."

Mr. Brewster charged that this statement was made in the presence of Dr. Gruening just before the vote throwing out the abolition clause. Mr. Corcoran also threatened, Mr. Brewster charged, that Mr. Brewster's legal connections with the "Quoddy" project would be severed.

Mr. Brewster said that pressure upon him had begun earlier. Three weeks before, he said, Mr. Corcoran had told him that "the President felt that the death sentence was absolutely fundamental, and the most important issue before the country."

As Mr. Brewster testified, Mr. Corcoran, a youthful figure, took notes at the same table after ineffectually attempting to interrupt with questions. He whispered occasionally with Judge Pecora, sitting just behind him.

Mr. Brewster said he was in Bangor when he was notified by his office that Mr. Corcoran had told them "Quoddy" would be held up until he returned to Washington, and the "death sentence" voted upon. He came back to the Capitol where the final details were arranged, he said, before the vote.

"What I cannot understand," interrupted Representative E. C. Cox (D) of Georgia, member of the committee, at one point, "is why you did not object to this alleged lobby, and to threats at the time, instead of allowing it to continue without protest."

**Brewster Talked With White**

Mr. Brewster said he had been asked by Mr. Corcoran to see Senator White (R) of Maine, and ask him "not to vote" on the "death penalty" clause of the utility bill in the Senate. Mr. Brewster said he carried out this request. Asked by committee members if this did not indicate co-operation with Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Brewster said that he saw no impropriety in the act and that "no threat was implied."

Continuing Mr. Brewster said he was uncertain how he himself would vote on the death penalty clause up to the last minute, until he received the Corcoran "threat." This "clarified" his mind, he said, and he voted against it.

He freely admitted he had participated in a conference with Mr. Corcoran, and other friends of the bill, prior to the vote, at which plans were laid for pushing the Legislature fight. He did not commit himself to the "death penalty" phase at this time, he said, although members of the conference might have got the idea that he favored it.

**Calls Charge Baseless**

Mr. Corcoran immediately followed Mr. Brewster.

"What Mr. Brewster said is not only baseless in detail but the implications are just as baseless," he began.

"I am glad that he is making the conversation in Statuary Hall the basis of his charges, since Dr. Gruening was present, and Dr. Gruening is now seated just behind me, and is ready to be subpoenaed."

"I am the more glad," continued Mr. Corcoran, "because in statements issued both in New York and Boston, Mr. Brewster charged that threats were made at which 'no witnesses were present.'"

Mr. Corcoran asserted that he had undertaken "no activities" in pushing the utility bill in Congress which were not authorized either by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana or Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, authors of the bill.

Mr. Corcoran charged that it was on Mr. Brewster's request that the latter saw Senator White, and that he had said he "would handle White," because Mr. White needed his political assistance in his re-election campaign next year.

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## Old Perfume Bottles Exhibited in London

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Claimed as the only complete collection of its kind in the world, an exhibition of perfume bottles through the ages has been on view recently in Bond Street, avenue of fashion here.

They represented exquisite reminders of the beauties of byegone ages. Typical of the exhibition was a lovely Sèvres enameled patch box. It was valued at £2000. But then it had stood for long, many years ago, on the dressing table of Marie Antoinette.

# State Purchase of Boston Elevated Nears Successful Issue

*Low interest rates at which Commonwealth can borrow held up as promise of big saving to public over present guaranteed payment of five per cent dividend to owners of the railway stock—Legislature awaits court opinion as to constitutionality.*

Right: By a Staff Photographer

El Cars at Forest Hills Yards Awaiting Their Turn in the Daily Service of the Big Corporation. Inset—Representative Christian A. Herter

Should Massachusetts buy the El?

More than one Bostonian doubtlessly has turned this question over in his mind in these last few weeks that the issue has been before the Legislature. The joint committee on metropolitan affairs has given a favorable report on the measure and soon both Houses will vote on it. Few bills can be counted upon to raise so much discussion as this one.

It is not new. As a matter of fact, bills to buy the El have featured legislative sessions almost annually since that day in 1918 when the State came face to face with the fact it must save the system from bankruptcy or find its principal city left in transportation chaos. It is one of those old legislative bones that seem to grow more delectable with the passage of years.

The one thing which makes discussion of the matter carry more weight now than at any other time during the past 17 years is the fact that seasoned State House observers now believe the proposal will pass, that the State will at last actually own the El. There are a number of reasons for drawing this conclusion, but before going into them it might be well to make clear the present status of the El.

**Nominally Private**

Vaguely in the minds of many Bostonians is the impression that the State already owns the system. As a point of fact, they remember having twice voted for such purchase. Others—of sufficient number to make polls on the question very close—learn with gratification that the El stands, nominally at least, as private property. These are the Americans who express the nation's typical annoyance with the thought of Government entering business.

The truth of the matter is that the state controls the El, but does not own it. The state now has a bigger investment in the service, in the tunnels and equipment than do the private investors ($96,531,000 as against $77,321,000). There is even doubt in the mind of at least one expert on the question (Commissioner A. C. Webber of the State Department of Public Utilities) whether the financial affairs of the two groups could ever be disentangled.

To objections to the state going into the transportation business, sponsors of the El purchase have a ready answer. They simply turn to the Special Act of 1918, chapter 159, and Acts of 1931, chapter 333, which place the public management and operation of the Boston Elevated system properties into the hands of public officers. Pleas to keep the Boston street car system out of politics seem somewhat belated when one reads that the Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, are to "manage and operate" the El property; "receive and disburse its income and funds"; "regulate and fix fares"; "take and have possession" of the properties "in behalf of the Commonwealth." The authority of the Board of Trustees is "exclusive and shall not be subject to the approval, control or direction of any other state board or commission."

**Amount of Saving**

When this contention is out of the way, and when Labor explains that the 8000 El employees (strongly organized) are satisfied with their present treatment and approve no change, the issue is most likely to be fought out on the plain ground of "how much will it save?"

At first glance it would seem it might save as much as $1,000,000 yearly. At second glance it shrinks to about $500,000. At third glance—well, that is what the legislators will decide.

The mechanics of the saving appear simple. When the State took over management of the El in 1918 it promised common stock shareholders a dividend of 5 per cent a year.

The bill now under discussion would buy up this stock (book value $23,879,400) at the lowest possible market price (estimated $18,805,000). The purchase would be made with money borrowed at the lower interest rates—perhaps three per cent—now available for municipal securities. The advantage would, of course, lie in saving the difference between the 5 per cent now paid and the rate which would be paid lenders of the capital. This amount, according to Commissioner Webber, might run as high as $1,000,000. His is the first glance.

Representative Christian A. Herter, youthful Republican conservative, who favors passage of the bill, deducts some taxes (motor registrations, gasoline taxes, etc.), gives the figures another look and comes out $460,000 ahead. In either case, the savings are seen as considerable.

**Relief From Burden**

Both Mr. Webber and Representative Herter base their desire to see the State buy the El on the ground that it will ease the taxpayers' burden by relieving the Boston Metropolitan District from meeting the annual El deficit. Last year this deficit ran to $2,569,445, and since 1931 it has totaled $8,000,000. Such savings, it is clear, are highly desirable.

The question naturally arises, why haven't these savings been just as desirable in past years? The answer is that they have been, but they haven't been as possible. Not since state control of the El have interest rates been so low.

But Mr. Webber and Representative Herter hasten to point, "With times getting better, capital will not seek such loans very long."

Upon this point State House observers are pinning their predictions the El purchase bill will pass this session.

### Boston Elevated Purchase at Glance

**Cost:** $18,805,000 (estimated).

**Effect:** End present financial shell of private El ownership; transfer common stock of firm to state; end promised, guaranteed 5 per cent dividends on common shares; end (expected), El deficits.

**How accomplished:** Borrow at 3 per cent the funds needed to buy in 5 per cent shares.

**Who favors:** A. C. Webber, commissioner of the State Department of Public Utilities; Representative Christian A. Herter.

**Opposed by:** (1) Representative Philip G. Bowker. Reason: Puts state in transportation business; El into politics. (2) Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Reason: 8000 El employees favor present management, want no change.

## Summer Theaters

**"Meet the Prince"**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COHASSET, Mass.—With Earle Larrimore and Selena Royle in A. A. Milne's "Meet the Prince," Alexander Dean gave his South Shore Players a good sendoff for their third season at the Town Hall Playhouse, last night. Mr. Dean has worked slowly and surely during his years at Cohasset and this summer his schedule contains some of the outstanding players in theaterdom, of which Mr. Larrimore and Miss Royle are the first two.

The policy this summer will be to intersperse "big name" productions with plays by the regular stock company, that is a capable troup, by the way. As for Mr. Larrimore and Miss Royle (Mr. and Mrs. Larrimore in private life), they are doing a circuit of summer theaters much in the manner of the "star" system in the latter days of stock.

Last night's performance was remarkably smooth for a first night. The play concerns a husband and wife who have separated after the war and who meet again years later, he having "invented" himself into a prince and she having become the widow of a non-existent general. "Meet the Prince" is just a little outmoded, but has some amusing moments which were heightened by the charm of Mr. and Mrs. Larrimore. Aldrich Bowker, Mary Howes and especially a young woman, Lois Hall, were outstanding in the supporting cast.

## Prall Promises to Clear Air of Improper Programs

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 9 (AP)—Anning S. Prall, chairman of the Communications Commission, served notice yesterday of the commission's intention "to free the air of objectionable programs."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. Prall said in past years he had found many commercial, medical and children's programs which did not accord with good taste.

## GOP Survival Declared to Hinge On Social Reform

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9—Only by meeting the public demand for social reform can the Republican Party rehabilitate itself with the people, the regional Republican conference here was warned today by Mrs. Della B. Hershey of Pittsburgh, Penna.

It was a bold cry for the party to take new ground which she raised unexpectedly amid a series of conventional speeches. Surprised by her attack on old policies, which she declared had brought the party to failure, the convention gave her plea for rebuilding on the lines of social security a warm response.

Charging the Democratic Party with muffing its opportunity, Mrs. Hershey held that the Republican Party alone was equipped with business and financial elements necessary to meet the requirements of the new era if it rose to the vision required.

**Direct Appeal**

Attractive and forthright, Mrs. Hershey made a direct appeal for more progressive action which lifted the convention out of the rut of routine.

"The Republican Party collapsed because it was not strong enough to stand," she told the surprised delegates. "It was an old party built to meet old conditions. Its leaders had become ostriches. It is inherently conservative and it had reached the saturation point.

"As sluggish as molasses it was in no condition to deal with the debacle, which its opponents, more hungry for office, foresaw. We did not even see the approach of the storm. Our opponents did, and offered their storm cellar. They did not keep their pledges, neither party had a structure strong enough to satisfy the people.

**Permanent Change**

"A deep and permanent change has taken place all over the world. There is a revolt against the old established order throughout society. They say the talk of social legislation will die down. I say no. I have worked out among the voters. I know what these people are thinking. They are insisting and will continue to insist on greater security. It is this revolution our opponents have recognized and that we still stubbornly try to ignore.

"Education has made our people more self-respecting. They want security. The demand is insistent and will not be stilled.

"Let us face the truth. Let us admit we have been blind—so concerned with the welfare of business and commerce we have failed to see the weaknesses of our social order.

"No greater opportunity has ever been offered the Republican Party. We have the chance to rehabilitate ourselves. The Democratic Party had the opportunity but failed. No group is so well equipped to handle it as the Republican Party."

Mrs. Hershey called for a definite program from the Republican National Committee reiterating that the party must make the problem of social adjustment its own.

**New Leaders Demanded**

Demands for a new Republican leadership, for fresher instead of "shopworn" party candidates, for less "handpicking" of nominees, and for a greater share of public offices for youth were given the Republican regional conference here last night by its keynote speaker, Charles W. Carroll of Philadelphia.

Mr. Carroll also sketched a program of broader social legislation for the consideration of the delegates from the participating states.

The keynoter, who is a leader of the "Young Guard" in Pennsylvania, dealt sharply with the "Old Guard" within the party nationally.

**No Longer in Touch**

"Our leaders have moved from their old ground floor offices into skyscrapers where they can no longer hear the beating of the footsteps of the man in the street," he declared. "They are no longer in touch with the people."

Mr. Carroll, who is a bookbinder, and is credited by his friends with having started the Young Republican movement, concluded with a thoroughly orthodox denunciation of Democratic policy.

His address and that of the permanent chairman, George H. Bender, emphasized the different character of this Republican gathering. It represents an attempt, its sponsors declare, to give larger voice to liberal sentiment within the party. It differs in temper and in organization from the recent "Grass Roots" Republican conference at Springfield, Ill.

**Curious Outcome**

The outcome has been a curious one. The Cleveland meeting has been promoted very largely by Mr. Bender and Mr. Carroll. The former especially has done much of the selection of the delegates, and of the chairmen of delegations, and of members of the resolutions committee.

While including all elements, these leaders naturally favored the liberal and younger point of view in many of their choices. Either because of objections to this, to the manner of organization or for other reasons, there has been a strong kickback on the conference.

It has been ignored or boycotted by some party leaders. Where 6500 filled the convention hall at Springfield, hardly 1400, including visitors, turned out here last night. Kentucky and Tennessee were almost unrepresented, and West Virginia only modestly. Pennsylvania and Ohio proved strong, and Michigan moderate. The six-state meeting practically reduced itself to three.

Daniel E. Morgan, former city manager of Cleveland, unofficially put the name of United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho before the conference as a Republican presidential candidate of 1936.

Mrs. Q. W. Hershey, a delegate from Pittsburgh, objected and remarks concerning Senator Borah were expunged from the record.

## Charlotte, N. C., Merchant Is to Lecture at Oxford

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—David Ovens, president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, has accepted an invitation to make an address at the summer school of Balliol College, Oxford, and the Draper's Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom, London, it has been learned here.

The invitation was extended to Mr. Ovens because of his recognized knowledge of recent United States legislation as it affects the department stores and dry goods industry.

## Need of Reform In Constitution Udged by Elliott

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif., July 9—Constitutional reform is necessary if present-day problems are to be solved. To raise a "bugboo" against constructive criticism of the Constitution, is to go contrary to the aims and ideals of those who drew up that historic document. They intended that it should be amended to meet changing conditions.

This was the theme of an address given recently at the University of California by Dr. William Yandell Elliott, chairman of the department of government and professor of political science at Harvard University.

Dr. Elliott expressed the opinion that conservative elements who hold that to criticize the Constitution is to present a dangerous threat to the nation's existence, are in themselves presenting a greater threat than those who advocate change. The former, he said, are the type who are inclined to put a heavier burden on a venerable document than it can bear.

He took issue with those who maintain that the United States Supreme Court should "stretch" the Constitution to meet the needs of the occasion. He held that to do this was to undermine public confidence. And he pointed out that recent decisions of the Court are in accord with the latter view.

As an instance of what might be accomplished, he cited the desire of some for the unification of the New England States into one whole—a condition which would greatly reduce taxation by eliminating duplication of government.

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# Japan Drops Nets in South Pacific

## Main Outlet for Population Lies in Tropical Islands Similar to Homeland—Future of Philippines Vague After America Withdraws—Netherlands Indies Provide Rich Market

*Japan's Far Horizons*
*Sixth of Seven Articles*

By William Henry Chamberlin

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—Japan's southern horizon is bounded by a multitude of tropical islands, large and small, important and unimportant offering varying outlets for Japanese population or trade. The most significant political units among these islands are the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies.

The acquisition of the Philippines gave America territorial interests in the Far East. The decision to relinquish control of the islands after a probationary decade has been interpreted in Japan as signifying an American tendency to withdraw from active political concern in this part of the world.

Japanese official spokesmen invariably declare that their country has only commercial interests in the Philippines. And, despite the fact that it is a commonplace among military and naval strategists that America could not defend the islands against a Japanese attack, there would seem to be no serious reason for apprehending Japanese political aggression so long as American sovereignty remains. The advantages to Japan of physical possession of the Philippine Islands would not be remotely commensurate with the risks, losses and expense of war with America.

**Philippines On Own Feet**

What will happen if and after America cuts loose from the Philippines is one of the interesting riddles of the Far East. That the islanders, left to themselves, will be exposed to stronger political and economic pressure from Japan is obvious. If America, according to present plans, raises tariff walls against Philippine products, it may become a matter of economic self-preservation for the islands to enter into some kind of close economic relationship with Japan.

So far as Japanese political penetration is concerned, much would depend on the internal course of events in the Philippines after America's withdrawal. If social conflicts, of which the recent Sakdalista uprising seems to have been a harbinger, should break out and if the lives and property of Japanese subjects in the islands should suffer, it is conceivable that Japan might feel that its self-assumed mandate "to maintain peace and order in East Asia" might reasonably be extended to the Philippines.

This, of course, is looking ahead perhaps farther than present circumstances warrant. But many Filipino nationalists look forward with ill-concealed concern to the destiny of their country after 1945; and as that date approaches it is probable that the desire for the maintenance of some link with the United States, especially in the economic field, may become more articulate among the Filipinos than it is at present.

**Netherlands Colonies**

The Netherlands East Indies, that rich, thickly populated colonial empire, the foundations of which were laid by Netherlands commercial enterprise in the seventeenth century, bulks much larger than the Philippines in the eyes of Japanese merchants and shipping firms. Japan has achieved a commercial conquest here; the Netherlands East Indies in recent years has been buying more from Japan than has China; and a favorable balance of almost 100,000,000 yen (about $35,000,000) a year is a valuable item in these years of quotas and tariff restrictions.

It cannot be said, however, that the course of Japan's dealings with the Netherlands colonial empire has run very smoothly. A commercial conference last year in Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, and a shipping parley between representatives of Netherlands and Japanese lines, early in 1935, broke down. Moreover, a bitter rate-cutting war between Netherlands and Japanese shipping firms has just set in. The Netherlands East Indies Government has placed Japanese imports on a quota basis and grants certain favors to merchants who import goods on Netherlands lines. Much of the responsibility for the shipping conflict is attributed by the Netherlanders to the Ishihara line, which entered the carrying trade aggressively and refused to abide by the previous distribution of freight between Netherlands and Japanese lines.

**Singapore Base**

A Japanese magazine writer, Juro Takei, after painting a dark picture of the condition of the natives in the Netherlands East Indies, who have undoubtedly suffered a good deal from the heavy fall of prices on raw materials, declares that the policy of the administrators is to raise the prices of the "cheap and excellent" Japanese goods by giving Netherlands merchants, who have higher overhead costs, preference in retail trade. He continues:

"The attitude of the Netherlands toward Japan has been mysteriously arrogant since 1933. This may be attributed to the probability that the Netherlands and Great Britain arrived at an understanding. I firmly believe that the two countries concluded a secret treaty. The Netherlands East Indies entertains a morbid fear of Japanese aggression, and yet has practically no national defense. Great Britain, taking advantage of this situation, has attempted to win over the Netherlands, using her Singapore base and Asiatic fleet as baits."

While there is no evidence of a secret treaty, there is no doubt that the Netherlands East Indies feels more secure behind the rampart of the British naval base at Singapore, the value of which would be destroyed in the event of a change in the status of the Netherlands colonial empire.

**Australia**

Australia's rigorous exclusion of Asiatic immigration has sometimes been resented in Japan as an unreasonable pre-empting of a whole continent for a small white population. But at the present time there are no acute issues pending between Japan and Australia or New Zealand. The former Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Katsuji Debuchi, has just left for a "good-will visit" to Australia, one objective of which, it may be predicted, is to obtain more generous treatment for Japanese goods on the Australian market. Japan is a heavy buyer of Australian wool, and the balance of trade is distinctly in Australia's favor.

It remains to be seen whether it will be possible for Japan, by persuasion and negotiation, to overcome the obstacles represented by Australia's traditional protectionist policy and by the preferential obligations in regard to British goods which were undertaken at Ottawa.

**Siam**

Tucked away in the southeastern corner of Asia is the picturesque land of Siam, which recently went through a quiet and obscure revolution by accepting the abdication of its non-resident King. Here too several developments of recent years indicate that Japan is enjoying increased influence and prestige. Siamest naval cadets, formerly sent to Great Britain, now come to Japan for training. Siam was the sole member of the League of Nations that declined to join in the vote condemning Japan's action in Manchuria.

Siamese governors are expected to visit Japan soon in order to study methods of administration; Japanese shipyards received a contract for building coast patrol vessels; Japanese engineers are employed on public enterprise in Siam. This state, which has formerly been mainly in contact with British India and with French Indo-China, now seems to sense the rise of a new dominant power in east Asia in Japan.

### Pirates Rob Gambling Ship

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 9 (AP)—Five pirates yesterday boarded the luxurious gambling barge, Monte Carlo, chained its crew, and escaped with what Ed Turner, owner of the boat, estimated was $32,000 in cash and jewelry. The attack on the Monte Carlo, which became piracy on the high seas because the big steel barge is anchored about eight miles off shore, occurred at 4 a. m., while most of the crew were asleep.

# Federal Program For Helping Youth Was Long Studied

(Continued from Page 1)

in every state but Vermont, were designed to meet the problem of people who needed relief but had left their legal residences.

Approximately one third of the 275,000 population of these transient camps are youths between 16 and 24. The camps have accomplished much in meeting the problem of vagrancy and petty crime, but are said by social workers to be in need of further development as to standards of physical care and social treatment.

With the primary purpose of furnishing jobs to unemployed teachers, the FERA has also granted funds for classes in vocational education to retrain the needy so they will be ready to take jobs when they become available. This program, however, was not designed primarily to meet the needs of youth.

**FERA Aids Students**

For the last year and a half, the FERA has been giving part-time jobs to between 90,000 and 100,000 students in 1500 colleges and universities who otherwise would not be able to continue their education.

They receive $15 a month to help meet expenses on books, supplies and tuition, serving their time on clerical, library or research jobs for the college or going off the campus to teach adult education and extension classes, supervise recreational activities and perform other services that increase the usefulness of the colleges to nearby communities.

Although some heavily endowed universities and colleges in the East have scorned the offer of Government aid, students and college officials in the country generally have welcomed it with high praise.

**Federal Apprentices**

An apprentice training program to teach young workers skilled trades was inaugurated by the Administration in June, 1934. The federal committee on apprentice training, headed by William F. Patterson, former director of guidance placement at the Milwaukee Vocational School, is made up of representatives of the Department of Labor, the National Recovery Administration, and the office of education.

Opening up "learn - while - you - earn" opportunities, the committee has set up certain standards that protect both the employer and the apprentice.

Meanwhile, the office of education, realizing the need for co-ordinating the various government youth services, set up a committee on Youth problems.

**Taken on Advice**

This action was taken on the advice of educators and social workers from all over the country who attended a national conference called last June by the United States commissioner of education.

It was agreed that there should be in the Federal Government an agency which should give constant study to the needs of youth. No country, it was pointed out, could afford to spend $2,500,000,000 a year on its school system and then see the good the schools were intended to do nullified in large part by years of enforced idleness after school days had ended.

The first thing this continuing committee set out to do was to get a clear and comprehensive picture of the exact situation which confronts youth.

**Half Complete Courses**

It was known that more than 2,000,000 young people leave the high schools and colleges each year and that less than half of them have completed their courses.

No one knew how many of them tried for a month, a year, or two years before they got jobs. Neither was it known how many of these young people drifted backward instead of pulling forward while idle.

In consultation with the American Sociological Society, a questionnaire was devised to be used in a survey of 60 carefully selected communities representing various sections of the country and various kinds of people.

**Pertinent Questions Put**

Facts about education, work experience, wages earned and leisure time activities are asked. "What do you want to study?" is one of the questions. "How much time do you have for doing just what you want to do?" "What leisure-time activity have you followed most in the last year?" "What leisure-time activity do you like best?" Their dependence on the home circle is a subject for question. At the conclusion they are asked, "What is the most important thing you feel your community can do to help its young people?"

While office of education officials are hopeful that the replies obtained may give a basis for deducing a national picture, President Roosevelt has indicated that a much wider census may be taken as a part of the new program.

**Revised President's Plan**

The committee on youth problems in the office of education devised the plan on which President Roosevelt based his combined education-recreation-work program. Almost a year's work has been put on its various phases.

The children's bureau has also been studying the question of unemployed youth.

From the material she collected Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, submitted to the Senate in response to a resolution introduced by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts a plan calling for the allotment of $96,000,000 from FERA funds to finance work projects and scholarships.

The plan embodied many features of the office of education program but called for a more modest expenditure than the $288,000,000 a year which it provided.

President Roosevelt whittled the sum down to $50,000,000 for the first year. His plan, as finally announced, is a combination and refinement of the various plans recommended by educators, social workers and youth itself.

# Germany's Naval Program Includes Two Battleships; 28 Submarines Due in Year

BERLIN, July 9—Publication of Germany's naval plans should convince foreign critics that the Third Reich is ready to be frank and open in its methods—provided other powers are willing to be the same—it is declared here.

Two 26,000-ton battleships, two 10,000-ton cruisers, 16 destroyers and 28 submarines were announced by the Admiralty last night as the total naval construction program for this year. This public statement followed a previous memorandum sent to the chief naval powers.

The information, it is added, also should disprove the charge that this country intends constructing a fleet for offensive purposes. It is only needed to enable Germany to defend its 1500 kilometers of coastline and hinterland, and to enable Germany to play its proper role in the North and Baltic Seas.

**Defense Only**

Germany's new battleships, it is pointed out, will carry guns useful for defense purposes only. They are smaller boats, in size and tonnage, than those of other European countries. Thus, while the new German battleships will have 26,000 tons and 28 centimeter guns, the English of the H. M. S. Hood class has 42,000 tons and 38 centimeter guns. The French battleship Dunquerque and four Italian battleships are bigger and carry heavier guns.

Germany's genuine desire to do its best toward abolition of submarines is also declared to be revealed in the small size of the new submarines which this country now intends to build.

It is hoped that, now Germany's future naval plans are known, France and Italy should soon be ready with their own naval programs, and the way should be open for a new world agreement on the basis of qualitative limitation to replace the Washington and London naval agreements.

**Submarine Launched**

Germany's announcement is thus being interpreted by the German press as a proof of desire to cooperate in world peace, and strong evidence of the success of bilateral negotiations.

Detailed figures for naval construction show that there are now on the stocks, or will be before the end of 1935, the two battleships, the two cruisers, 16 destroyers each of 1625 tons and carrying 12.7 centimeter guns, the 28 submarines, of which 20 are of 250 tons each, six of 500 tons each and two of 750 tons.

The first submarine, of 250 tons, entered service June 29, and two others have since been launched. Building of the first aircraft carrier and programs for 1936 and the following years on the basis of qualitative equality are also being prepared, it is announced.

### NRA Ruling Gives Prestige to States

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, milk control, taxation, motor vehicle transportation, water supply and even the regulation of air transportation.

**Planning Boards Gain**

Permanent planning boards set up by the state legislatures are another outstanding result of the recent legislative sessions, it is found. Permanent machinery for these boards were set up in 15 states, making a total of 32 states where these boards have been established through legislative action.

The boards usually include a number of heads of departments, and therefore can integrate the work of the different parts of the state governments. In a middle western State, for instance, the State Department of Agriculture and the State Relief Administration got together and made plans for rural rehabilitation. They, in turn, solicited the help of the Fish and Game Commission, which bought up submarginal lands for park projects, moved people to other parts of the State on more fertile soil.

Some planning boards are co-operating to handle delinquents and dependents. Most boards, however, have confined themselves to public works and natural resources. They have determined long-range projects for building programs.

**State Liquor Control**

A trend is seen in the move to set up state owned liquor stores. It is believed by some that this facilitates a better control of the sales and regulation of liquor. The state control which is already established in 16 states eliminates the element of private profit from liquor, it is said. States in which the stores are state-owned include Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire and Montana.

Income and sales taxes are gaining ground along with a definite drift away from property tax laws, the legislative sessions show. From the present trend it seems that the income and sales taxes will eventually produce a large part of the states incomes, according to Mr. Toll. Personal income tax laws are now in 33 states, and corporate income tax laws have been enacted in 32 states, it is found. Twenty-four states now have sales taxes.

**Mass of Tax Laws**

Although the number of tax laws passed in 1935 has not been totaled, it is estimated that it will be more than 1200. Tax conflicts between states and the Federal Government are estimated at nearly 800.

Concerning the one-house legislature, Nebraska stands alone with this change in the structure of her legislative body. Legislation was passed for re-districting the state of Nebraska to carry out the purpose of its new constitutional amendment providing for a one-house legislature. In 19 other states similar attempts were made to adopt this type of legislature but all of them failed in the last session.

### Storms and Floods Take Heavy Toll

*By the Associated Press*

Storm and flood, striking in several widely separated parts of the world, today left death and injury for many, the threat of death and injury for millions.

Thirty-seven were dead in upstate New York, 300 were reported dead in one village of China, twisters and cloudbursts killed two in western Canada, two were dead at Wheeler, Mont., and two at Montevideo, Uru.

A bright sun poked its head from under storm clouds in most sections today as upstate New York pushed relief work in the wake of flood waters that brought 37 fatalities and caused property damage ranging around $10,000,000.

Eight persons were still missing and more than 2000 temporarily homeless in a score of villages and cities.

The American Red Cross at Washington rushed relief workers into the area, and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman co-ordinated state agencies, including the national guard, to cope with the situation.

In far-off China the Yangtse River swelled to the proportions of a sea, threatening 25,000,000 persons. The 326 miles of land that lay between Hankow and Wuhu was reported submerged. Another few feet of rise, officials said, and 50,000 square miles of China's richest land would be under water.

Montevideo was struck by a 3-minute hail and wind storm of disastrous violence. Traffic and communications were disrupted. Buildings were damaged.

A storm of tornadic proportions struck the little town of Wheeler, Mont. Forty railroad washouts, death to two, and extensive crop damage followed twisters, hail and cloudbursts in western Canada. Twenty families were homeless.

# Tax Battle Rages Over Revenue and Balancing Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of the Treasury, and by Lovell H. Parker, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Taxation—a point of view which was strictly technical and avoided any recommendations as to broad tax policy—the committee began today hearing private witnesses who will continue for some weeks to express individual or group attitudes toward the tentative programs now before the committee.

**Urges Taxes for Budget**

First witness today was M. L. Seidman, representing the New York Board of Trade, who sounded the keynote for business and industry. Strongly favoring new taxes for the purpose of achieving a balanced budget within the next four or five years, he nevertheless insisted that such new levies should fall equitably upon all classes of the population.

Referring to the original Harrison schedules which are considered to be of a "wealth redistribution" rather than a strictly revenue nature, he held that such taxes would retard business recovery, constitute "class legislation" and amount to confiscation of wealth.

Any new taxes should, he maintained, be drafted subject to the following policies:

**Policies of Limitation**

1. They should be solely for the purpose of raising revenue.
2. The practice of borrowing to meet the deficit should stop.
3. Taxes should be accompanied by reduction in expenditures.
4. Taxes on all incomes should be advanced proportionately.

On the highly controversial subject of individual income surtaxes, Mr. Seidman took the conventional point of view of business that legislation to destroy wealth would be dangerous to private enterprise and would undermine resourcefulness and initiative at its source. For this reason he insisted that the income tax should attempt to derive most of its revenue between the $100,000 and $1,000,000 income brackets and not put a burden on the larger incomes above 70 per cent.

He recommended that surtaxes begin with 8 per cent at $4000 instead of 4 per cent, as at present; and that present rates should be increased by about 10 per cent on all incomes above $100,00.


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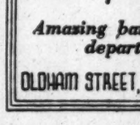
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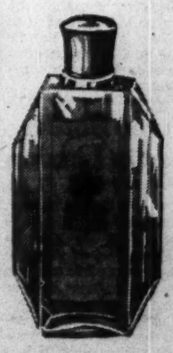
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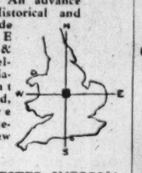

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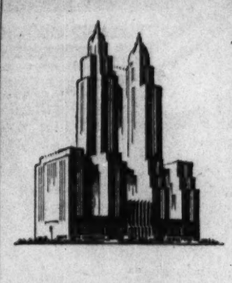

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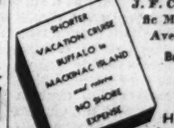


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## Great Array of Planes Ready For Aircraft Show at Detroit

The increasing role that the private flier has been taking in aviation will gain recognition in the exhibits of the All-American Aircraft Show, opening in Detroit July 20.

The stage has been set for the interests of the average person with an interest in flying at the coming great aeronautical exhibition. Planes and accessories are being assembled; commercial, private and military folk are beginning to wend their way to the automobile city for the day when the doors of the gigantic municipal hangar swing open 12 days hence.

**Aviation Forges Ahead**

Three years have elapsed since the last Aircraft Show. It was in 1932 that the industry last exhibited its wares to the public. Since then, despite economic conditions, aviation has forged on and on, molding a powerful structure that has placed American flying high above that of any other country in the world.

There is more than merely trade interest to the hundreds of the Detroit-bound aviation industry this year. For one thing, the average person is to be made tremendously aware of the strides that have been made since the last show three years ago. Again, it marks the revival of the annual show with every branch of aviation industry represented. Lastly the show hopes to herald a renewed interest in flying among the American people.

In planning the 1935 show, therefore, special attention has been given to exhibits of airplanes for the sportsman pilot and the business executive. This, coupled with the exhibition of other new developments, blends into a remarkable pageant of aeronautical science.

In the list of aircraft manufacturers represented in the Detroit show are Stinson, Waco, Beech, Taylor, Porterfield, Rearwin, Ryan and Curtiss-Wright, whose planes have already been assigned space on the show floor. The prices range on these planes from $1490 for a small sport job to $105,000 for a twin-engined executive transport.

**New Design Shown**

Among the designs which have attracted unusual interest is the new craft entered by Walter Beech of Wichita, Kan. Mr. Beech dropped into Detroit several days ago to tell about the new plane which is being rushed to completion at the Wichita factory in time to be flown to Detroit for display. This new plane has already been awarded its approved type certificate by the Department of Commerce.

Features of the new Beech plane are a four-to-one ratio between cruising and landing speeds, a cruising range of 800 miles, retractible landing gear, and space for four passengers and 125 pounds of baggage. According to aeronautical experts a four-to-one ratio is good design since transport planes have only a 3.5-to-1 ratio.

The new Beech plane cruises at a speed of 202 miles an hour at 7000 feet altitude and lands at 50 miles an hour. As exhibited on the show floor it will be equipped with flares, night flying equipment and will be powered by a Wright Whirlwind 420-horsepower engine.

In addition to retractible landing gear for private planes numerous other improvements will be prominently featured at the show. Three years ago the controllable pitch propeller was in its experimental stage. This type of propeller facilitates takeoffs from small fields and accentuates the rate of climb. Today controllable blades are becoming standard equipment on air line transports here and abroad and numerous private plane builders are incorporating them in standard productions.

This year finds that the propeller manufacturers are working on a "constant speed" propeller, with automatically controlled blades that are designed to keep the motor at a constant pace regardless of the position of the plane. The Hamilton Steel Propeller Company will display its new constant speed propeller at the Aircraft Show and this will become standard equipment on United Air Lines planes shortly after the show.

In aviation radio the Lear homing radio compass direction finder will be exhibited by William Lear and Howard Ailor. By tuning to either the Department of Commerce airways stations or regular radiocast stations the user of a Lear direction finder is guided toward a transmitter of known location. When the plane arrives directly over the towers of the radio station the needle of the Lear compass wags violently from side to side indicating position directly over it. From this position the pilots orientates himself with regard to the airport.

The engine field at Detroit will be represented by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co., the Lycoming Manufacturing Company, Warner Aircraft Motors Corporation, Jacobs Aircraft Engine Corporation, and the Continental Motors Corporation. Motors ranging in horsepower from 36 to 750 will be on display.

(A Tuesday Aviation Feature)

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

*Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.*

**New Stations**

**North Carolina**

Wilmington—Mondays, July 22, 29, Aug. 5, 12; 7 p. m., WMFD, 1300kc.

**Oregon**

Eugene—Second Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KORE, 1420kc.

**Change in Schedule**

**New York**

Utica—Sundays, 5 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

**Discontinue**

**District of Columbia**

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

**Virginia**

Richmond—Sundays, 1 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

*Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.*

**Changes in Schedule**

**Colorado**

Colorado Springs—Week days, 9:15 a. m., KVOR, 1270kc.

**New York**

New York—Daily, 12 noon, WMCA, 570kc.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

Timmins—Daily, 5:30 p. m., CKGB, 1420kc.

## Vienna Motorcars Gain

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA — As an immediate result of the recent lifting of the automobile tax, the number of motorcars in Vienna began to rise. Whereas last year's police report of motorcars registered by the end of May came to 34,948 the report of May 31 last showed 37,246, i. e., an increase of 2298. Thus even last year's peak figure—36,397—has been surpassed by 849 cars.

Home Building

# Natural Stone Built Into the Garden Design

Gardening

*A Tuesday Page*

## Background for Bright Color

### In Form of Stone Walls, Pavements, Pergolas and Seats

By Harry Maxwell

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

STONE, serving both a utilitarian and a beautifying purpose, has long been popular in England, but house owners sometimes seem unaware of its uses and beauty when considering a garden design.

This is a pity, for while a dozen and one pleas could be put forward for its inclusion, it is doubtful if one real objection could be raised against it. Moreover, this applies both to town and country gardens. Nor does it matter whether the gardens are of palatial or pocket handkerchief dimensions. Formal Spanish, Italian, Dutch, or informal or wild gardens make no difference—in all of them, stone can enhance the one as much as the other.

Again, as well as lending itself to many artistic and attractive designs, stone gardens are both easy to keep clean and are permanent in character—two important points where questions of cost, labor and time have to be considered. Indeed, for the busy man or woman who loves beauty but has neither the time nor inclination to spare which the continual changing of plants in most gardens necessitates, the stone garden is quite the ideal arrangement.

**A Continuous Whole**

Naturally, no gardener would lay a few slabs of stone here and there and expect a happy result. Although stone gives enduring service and beauty, it must be treated with respect and knowledge. The first important point to be considered is not so much the garden as the house. If the two of them are close together, the house should govern the design of the garden in which stone is a pronounced feature. A Japanese or other distinctive and alien type of garden can be indulged in only so long as it is out of sight of the house. Nothing is more incongruous than to see houses of the solid Georgian period flanked by a stone setting obviously intended for a small modern villa. House and garden must be a continuous whole, each needing the background of the other for perfection. No stone garden should suggest that it would look equally well in some other position.

How to begin on any job is usually a difficulty, and designing stone gardens is no exception. For those who can afford it, the wisest course is to call in an expert. But whether the job is to be tackled by the amateur himself or by the expert, the garden should be planned out on paper first by the owner. Where the expert is to do the work, this practice invariably proves a more satisfactory method of arriving at the cost. It also gives the amateur more opportunity of studying the difficulties he will encounter. Again such a sketch can prove invaluable to the owner when visiting floral shows and in studying catalogues. Not that he should adopt a ready-made design, at least if he wishes the stone garden to portray individuality. Rather, he should go, look and then design something fresh.

**Material and Design**

Material and design in stone gardens are so dependent upon each other that it is unwise to consider them separately. In this we come back again to the part the house must play. Brick houses demand the use of brick in the garden just as a bath stone façade to a house demands the use of similar stone in the garden.

Concrete, although cheaper, is not, in my opinion, as good a material as some others. It is cold, and never "mosses" or mellows, which is such a charming feature of heavy natural stone, giving at once an air of timelessness, durability and dignity.

It is impossible, in an article, to attempt to describe the numberless different designs which can be laid out in stone. Mr. Robert Cherry, a stone garden expert who has designed some of the biggest estates in England, declares that of all the hundreds of gardens he has laid out in stone, no two designs are similar. The photographs on this page give just a few ideas of the variety of ways of imparting beauty to a garden with stone.

Some stone garden enthusiasts so easily grow lyrical over the attractive designs possible with this material, that its utilitarian qualities are often overlooked. Yet consider a patch under trees where grass persistently refuses to grow. Introduce stone paving and not only does it become a delightful spot for your garden furniture but also a good place to serve luncheons in hot weather.

Used as stepping stones in a grass lawn where there is frequent traffic is not only pleasing to see but also saves the grass.

Again, the amateur gardener is frequently compelled to forgo attending to a neglected herbaceous border when flanked by grass or earth in bad weather when wet and muddy feet are the rewards. But when a well designed stone path abuts the flowers, work can be carried on without disadvantage.

Permanency, yet changing variety, possible with a stone garden, is another plea for its use. One can alter one's blooms with very little effort or cost, for one always has the main design of the garden unaltered.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to what flowers are best suited to stone gardens. It depends to a great extent on the design, and apart from this the matter is too individual for generalization. Study of the catalogues of a good seedsman invariably gives a variety of cultural information. Flowering shrubs, conifers and dwarf plants all have great possibilities in stone gardens. One rule, however, should apply whatever is chosen. Use as flamboyant color as possible. Delicately colored flowers and dull leaved shrubs tend to merge into the stone background and lessen the effectiveness of the design.

**Using Statuary**

The use of statuary in a stone garden is a matter of personal taste. Well placed, in either large or small gardens, an appropriate stone figure enhances the effect so long as it is in keeping with its surroundings. It should have some definite purpose, such as to end a vista or to break the monotony of a wall niche. A statue should never be stuck down in the middle of a plot simply because it is a statue. Suitably applied, for real beauty it is hard to excel some of the lovely Italian pottery used in connection with stone designs. Where it is not possible to grow aromatic herbs or gay alpines in the crevices of walls, paths, and so on, these can be pointed with cement and a vase effectively placed dispenses with any suggestion of bareness The one thing against these vases is that they are very expensive.

In the garden there is always some spot where stone, used understandingly, will bring beauty which will be permanent, if desired for centuries.

Left, Right and Lower—En-Tout-Cas. Upper Center—Maxwell Press, London

**Left—A Good Example of a Garden Where Stone Is Harmoniously Used for Several Purposes. Center—Gray Stone Flags and Pillars Afford an Ideal Setting for Brilliant Colored Roses. Right—Terrace Wall and Steps Give an Air of Spaciousness to This Flat Garden, While the Flowers in the Foreground Add to Its Attractiveness Without Breaking the Design. Lower—Very Formal Stone Garden in Which Statuary Is Used in an Ideal Position.**

## Hobbies and Hints

### Birdbaths Overflowing With Birds

Virginia

Dear Garden Friends:

One morning as I sat near my window reading, I heard such a splashing down in the garden below that I was compelled to look out and see what it was all about and there were two birdbaths all aflutter with birds trying to get their baths all at one time.

My hobby is a miniature birdbath and rock garden combined, which is a few feet from my kitchen door. The rock garden forms an oval around the base of two pin oaks. These trees are hardly six feet apart. At the base of one tree I have made a pool, using an 18-inch meat roaster covered with cement. Around this pool I have built up a sort of bank with rough cinders and rocks. The rough cinders overhanging the edges of the pool give it a craggy effect. In the earth-filled crevices are small ferns and moss. In the pool two smooth rocks are placed for the birds to light on for their bath. I would like to share with every birdlover the pleasure this tiny birdbath has brought to me.

This morning a pigeon lit on the large bird bath in the rear of our garden, so the starlings came to the little pool in the rock garden beneath my window. That accounts for the loud splashing which first attracted my attention. The pigeon soon flew away; then there descended from the near-by trees, mocking birds, starlings, tree sparrows, and blackbirds. Both baths were literally filled with birds. Two blue jays perched on a seat under the mimosa tree near the bath to complete the picture.

About this time a brown thrush lighted on a tree near the window to remind me that he also is a frequent visitor, and I may as well tell that I caught him or one of his tribe dancing or playing hopscotch and even strutting like a turkey near my bath one day. I had read that birds do such capers and I was happy to have the brown thrush and also the mockingbird prove the statement. In each instance there were birds of their feather looking on.

A writer of birds has said that birds need to be given water in winter as well as food. So I replace the bowl from the birdbath with a large galvanized top from a discarded ash can, and never neglect to fill it as often as necessary each day. We have so many birds all year, I am sure the water is important.

I have learned from observation that birds eat the seeds from mimosa trees as well as that humming birds enjoy the blossoms. The mimosa is an attractive, fast-growing tree, having a fragrant fringelike pink blossom. One tree which is about seven years old, is large enough to sit under.

We transplanted holly bushes (they are really trees here) in our garden and they were four years old before showing any signs of growth. Then they grew 15 to 18 inches in one season. The laurels seem to have the same tendency. I am told laurel requires acid soil.

I must share one more picture before closing. One day I chanced to look out of my kitchen door, and on my birdbath which is not three feet in diameter including rocks at each end, were five yellow birds, a cardinal, a robin and seven tree sparrows. It was an exquisite sight.

(Mrs. M. S. S.)

## Dwarf Irises Pursued Me

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Kendallville, Ind.

I THINK the dwarf irises pursued me. I am that kind of amateur that has to learn how to meet and solve garden problems when they put themselves in my way, and some do every season. Each and every kind of flower I can read about, or examine first hand, says, "Learn of me."

The little flags caught up with me, and I learned grand things of them after a season of very heavy rains. My garden lies on a gentle slope. Downpours of water washed the good rich soil out of the beds. In a jiffy smooth hard paths carried it off and into an outside lot.

A friend divided with me his planting of iris pumila, variety Cyanea. The gift plants were enough to edge my highest, most sloping, flower bed. This was in August. The following spring nice green bladed plants about 10 inches high framed the bed like a picture. May sunshine coaxed out the miniature iris blossoms of violet-purple, texture of crystalline.

Now after five years of dividing and subdividing, all my borders and other flower beds are safely iris bound, beautifully framed, with these little gems. More often than not the rainbow-clear blossoms come hand in hand with the golden daffodils.

I did not stop with the Cyanea, but selected and ordered from my favorite plant catalogue one or two bulbs of each miniature flag listed. My garden caters to them. Caerulae, an early light blue hybrid, is worthy of the inches of space it gets in the fish pool edging where space is at a premium. It shimmers and sings its joy in the spring sunshine. Excelsa's lemon yellow color looks just right planted next to velvety purple pansies in the rock garden. Schneecuppe, pure white, gives an air of daintiness wherever space for it is wisely provided.

I would feel guilty not to mention Cristata, although every gardener knows it and most everyone has it. Those that don't are keeping a great deal of beauty from themselves, their garden, and visiting friends. It rarely grows higher than four or five inches. Its color is a rich amethyst, and the blossoms are crested! It is native, which makes it, I think, a bit more precious. More than that, it creeps, which is a good thing to remember when planting it.

The miniature irises, like the larger species, have both roots and rhizomes. There is a definite ban on getting the rhizome under the soil when planting. The roots are long and of good purpose. Plant them deep and the rhizomes will take care of themselves. Dividing and planting dwarf irises is definitely an August job. You could, however, put them out with some degree of safety in September or October.

V. B. E.

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HEILOO (HOLLAND)

## Surprises Are Important

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MOST gardeners realize the importance of the surprise element in the garden plan, and not a few attain it in the large garden, but the gardener with a small area at his disposal has a really difficult problem to solve. The task is not impossible of solution, however, even in the smallest of gardens, as will be shown later. The first thing to consider, though, is the reasons that tells us we must incorporate the element of surprise in our gardens if we hope to attract and hold interest in our work.

If it is possible to take in every aspect of a painted picture at a single glance, the picture soon ceases to attract one. The same holds true in the case of the garden picture. Unless the garden maker hides some interesting points from general view—points of interest which draw a person from one part of the garden to another—the entire scene becomes dull and monotonous. The garden may present a pleasing general impression, but without the element of surprise, interest is not apt to be enduring. Because of these factors, among others, it is the generally accepted opinion that the view of a garden from any single point should never reveal all of the impression which the gardener has tried to create.

To attain the element of surprise in the large garden is often a simple matter, for there one has the room in which to manipulate plant material as one sees fit. On the other hand, the gardener with a city lot has to conserve every inch of planting space and must use his wits to keep away from the commonplace. Even here, though, surprises may be injected into the picture by dividing it into several component parts, each complete in itself, yet each having a definite relation to the others. In all but the very smallest gardens, this separation of interests, as rock garden, sunken garden, dry wall, bog garden, vegetable plot, etc., may be realized by the use of walls, hedges, fences and other similar contrivances. All these are ornaments in themselves when properly constructed and placed, and serve to break up the landscape without cluttering up the general impression of the whole. In addition, these dividing features give one the opportunity to work out many an isolated color combination without the detracting influences of other near-by pictures.

It is, of course, impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules as to how the work should be done, for each garden presents problems peculiarly its own. It can be said, though, that the partitioning of the garden into its several distinct features is one of the basic principles of good home garden design. And without it, the important element of surprise is often impossible of attainment.

The foregoing, of course, gives no promise to the gardener with an area so small that proper division is impossible. But even here not all is lost, for any shrub or hardy border, no matter how small, offers opportunities for the creation of little surprise nooks. In this way, little bays or openings in a border may hide from the casual observer many a tiny picture, beautiful in themselves and carrying the all-important element of surprise.

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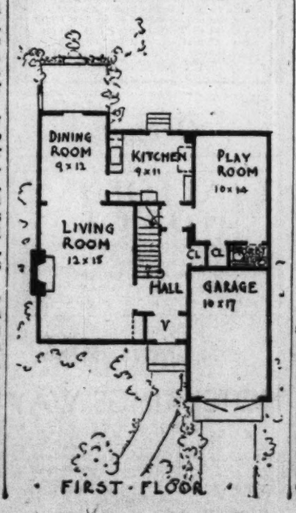
IN THESE days when the automobile is a part of the family life, the house should be carefully designed so as to be attractive when the garage may require a prominent location, as on a narrow and level lot.

The house shown is adapted to a condition of this kind, and is also planned for a small family. There is a generous living room with fireplace, and a cozy dining room with glass doors leading to a terrace and garden at the rear. The kitchen is compact and has all the facilities for easy and convenient working. An extra room with toilet is provided on the first floor which may be used as a play room or an additional bedroom.

The English period is suggested for the interior. The first floor to have textured plaster walls with beamed ceiling in the living room. In the second floor are three good bedrooms, a tiled bathroom, and generous closets. The house would be equipped with an oil burning heater, and insulation provided for walls and beneath the roofs. Excavation for a basement may be made under the entire house or under part of the house with a two-foot air chamber under the rest.

The exterior suggests a low rambling type with shingles or siding for the finish of its walls, relieved across the front with stucco and wood strap work in the second story. The roofs would be covered with varicolored asphalt shingles. A warm yellow brown for the walls would give a pleasing color, with a contrast provided by the stucco in cream tones, and the chimney in red brick. This house will cost about $6000. Gay and Proctor of Boston are the architects.




## Shrubs for the Shady Side

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

EVERY gardener knows that the north side of the house, with its lack of sunshine, is the most difficult to plant, but, even here, we have shrubs that are adapted to such conditions. There are two witch hazels that could well be employed in foundation planting. The fall and early winter flowering one, Hamamelis Virginica, found in open thickets and dense woods, can be used in north side plantings and in dense shade in shrubbery borders. It invariably gives good results. It blooms in the autumn or very early spring, sometimes rivaling the showy yellowness of the Forsythia.

The other witch hazel, H. Vernalis, is a late winter or very early spring bloomer, so should have a protected exposure to the west or, better yet, to the south or east. It will often flower in February in a warm, sunny nook where it gets all the benefit of the northward traveling sun. A western aspect will give flowers a few weeks later.

Spice Bush (Benzoin aetivale) is too tall for foundation planting but it is an ideal subject for the northwest corner. It grows from five to twelve feet tall and, in early spring, is smothered in fragrant yellow blossoms and, in the fall with red berries. It is a charming shrub deserving of more extended use than is now made of it.

Winterberry, Black Alder or Holly, as it is variously known, is a six or seven-foot shrub. It does well on the north side of the house if placed where it will get sun part of the day, and plenty of moisture all of the time. Its inconspicuous flowers in spring are followed by showy red berries which persist well into the winter. Plants of this species are mutilated every fall by vandals who scour the country for Christmas greens and berries for the cities. If the species is to be perpetuated, we must take it into our home grounds, where it can be protected.

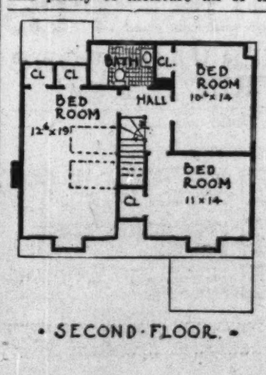
There is a little shrub, Strawberry Bush (Euonymus americana) usually about three feet tall, but sometimes twice that height, found growing in low dense woods that makes a fine showing on the north side of the house. Give it a moist situation, and its small, greenish flowers in spring will give a fall crop of red berries.

One of the best shrubs for shady places is the Snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus). It rarely gets over two and a half feet high, and its milk-white berries are an added charm to the late summer and autumn landscape.

Hi-bush Cranberry may be used on the west side where it will get the afternoon sun. It is a little too tall for strictly foundation planting, but works in well between windows, where its height will not interfere. Bright red berries in fall give a cheerful effect and furnish food for the birds.

Wild Gooseberry, either the smooth or the prickly, will do well in partial shade on the north side of the house. Neither the flowers or fruits are particularly conspicuous, but the light green leaves on bushes rarely over two or two and a half feet high make an attractive foundation screen all summer long.

There is a wealth of material not mentioned here, which can be used with good results in our garden and foundation plantings. We have but a slight idea of the pleasure in store for us when we come to use the useful plants nature has provided for us.




**Pastels for Venetian Blinds**

Old-fashioned Venetian blinds are now appearing in increasing numbers in modern homes and apartments. These, however, are no longer in the standard green of our grandmother's day, but are presented in a whole range of pastel colors. Many householders repaint their Venetian blinds in tints which harmonize with the interior decoration of their rooms.

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MA-29

## Grandmothers as Heroines

A CONFIRMED novel reader of the present era must have an interesting collection of grandmothers.

Time was when the heroine of a piece of fiction must be young and beautiful. Occasionally a novelist started out with a heroine who was not beautiful, but before long he had given her glorious eyes, grace, or charm; and at least he always gave her youth. They were insipid beings, some of these leading ladies of earlier fiction, but they had the advantage of being in a position to improve.

Then came writers who thought that there were greater fictional possibilities in more sophisticated characters, and the glamorous, generally misunderstood and slightly mysterious, verging-on-thirtyish lady with a past became a favorite heroine. Edith Wharton, in particular, has created many of these young, but not too young, heroines. Moreover, some writers who had been in the habit of ending their novels with the chiming of wedding bells realized that the adjustments of married life made excellent plot material, and thus wives became heroines.

Mothers, too, came in for a share of attention, and more recently grandmothers, either actual or potential; a heroine of fiction may be a septuagenarian, an octogenarian—even a centenarian.

* * *

THIS DOES NOT mean that it is only within the last few years that novelists have admitted old ladies to their pages. The grandmother of the family, becapped and bespectacled, shrewdly observant or sentimentally swathed in lavender and old lace, or still more frequently that *vieille terrible*, the traditional eccentric and domineering dowager, has long been a standard character part in the novelist's piecebag. And one of the earliest great English novels by a woman writer is all about elderly ladies—though not grandmothers—the ladies of "Cranford."

What I mean is that it is only in rather recent novels that grandmothers have, to any great extent, been given the leading roles. Back in 1914 Hugh Walpole centered a novel, "The Duchess of Wrexe," in a prideful and caustic old lady of the conventional dowager type. She was not an appealing character, and in the author's intention was more a type than an individual—"the last great lady in England"—champion of the lost causes of the grand ducal régime.

Ten years later the same author was writing another novel about old ladies of an entirely different quality, and in quite another tone. His Mrs. Amorest, Mrs. Payne, and Miss Beringer, triadic heroines of "The Old Ladies," are more sympathetic and more realistic studies of the effect of years on three diverse temperaments. Of this triad, gentle Mrs. Amorest is the only one that many of us would want to admit to our own circle of grandmothers.

Mr. Walpole returned to the portraiture of old ladies in portions of his Herries series. In "The Fortress" Judith was aging; at the beginning of "Vanessa," in a remarkable scene, she celebrated her one-hundredth birthday.

* * *

IT WAS ABOUT the time of the appearance of Mr. Walpole's "Old Ladies" that grandmothers really began to be given a place in the limelight. The heroine of Susan Ertz's "Madame Claire," published in 1923, was literally a grandmother, lovely to look at, wise, humorous, and serene—a romanticized creation whom most women loved to read about and hoped they might eventually resemble, even to the extent of having a faithful suitor re-emerge after fifty years of silent devotion.

Two years later appeared a grandmother of another calibre, G. B. Stern's Anastasia Rakonitz, chief character of "The Matriarch." Here, too, was a romanticized figure, but how unlike Madame Claire! Anastasia, whose whole long career is set forth in "The Matriarch," was bursting with energy, volatile, malicious, the despair and the pride of the great Jewish family that gave her allegiance, at first willingly, then with flares of rebellion, and finally, tragically, with mere lip service. Ten years after the appearance of "The Matriarch," and when other novels of the Rakonitz saga had been written, Miss Stern went back to a day in Anastasia's old age, and in "Shining and Free" has given her readers a brief, spirited, and sometimes compassionate chronicle of a single tempestuous twenty-four hours when Grand-mère at eighty-eight went on one of her rampages.

Anastasia was a great woman, but too much a tornado to be a comfortable housewife; more so even than the Duchess of Wrexe, but also more appealing.

* * *

MEANWHILE LOUIS BROMFIELD in America was making his Mrs. Shane, arrogant chatelaine of a mid-western "Castle," the dominating figure of "The Green Bay Tree." Mrs. Shane is also of the dowager type, in a version suited to an American manufacturing city.

Not long after, young Glenway Wescott of Wisconsin, won himself name and a prize with a whole album of portraits of elderly people. He called his book "The Grandmothers," and much of it was the story of the spokesman's paternal and maternal grandmothers, Wisconsin women whose memories went back to pioneering days; also there were grandfathers, great-aunts and great-uncles, and the men and women of the next generation. There is no romanticizing in this novel, and nothing of the "grand old lady" in his grandmothers. Harsh, sometimes bitter, it is a piece of realism tempered by insight. Between the two grandmothers, Rose Tower and Ursula Duff, lies the gulf that exists between a woman who accepts existing conditions as inevitable and the woman who insists on glossing them over to conform to her own inhibitions. Each of these grandmothers seems, to one of a similar heritage,—for what is Wisconsin but transplanted New England?—as real as if they were her own.

* * *

AN ANONYMOUS ENGLISH writer, in 1926, made the invisible presence of an old lady the dominating influence in "Miss Tiverton Goes Out." In 1926 Lorna Rea centered her "Six Mrs. Greenes" in a sextet of varying ages, some of whom, and these the most interesting, were elderly. Four years ago E. F. Corbett gave us "Young Mrs. Meigs," with an eighty-year-young heroine resolved for once to live her own life; and about the same time came V. M. Sackville-West's "All Passion Spent," an exquisite character study of a woman who, very late in life, having for years submerged her personality in that of her husband, finally achieved her own individuality.

One woman, still unmentioned in this category, clamors for attention. That one, of course, is Grandmother Whiteoak of the "Jalna" saga. She is by no means the most charming of the group, nor is she the truest likeness of a grandmother; but for vitality, quenchless and indomitable energy, who can equal Adeline Whiteoak? As with all such dynamos it is best not to get too near her, but she, more than any other character or element in the writing, gave the Jalna books their hold on the public. I doubt if anyone who has read about her will ever forget her, and that is saying much.

How about grandfather? Elderly gentlemen, though not always literal grandfathers, have not been entirely neglected. Warwick Deeping wrote about Old Pybus, and Helen Ashton about Dr. Serocold, and James Hilton, most engagingly, about Mr. Chips; and for a consistent union of sympathetic appreciation and honest realism there is Gus Bragdon as he appears in the closing chapters of Gladys Hasty Carroll's "A Few Foolish Ones."

* * *

IF WE WERE to re-read these novels in which grandmothers and grandfathers have played conspicuous parts we should find, I think, that they fall, as all characters of fiction do, into two groups—the romanticized and the realistic. Within those groups, however, they range from the autocratic to the self-effacing. Lovely, serene, charming, tyrannical, sharp-tongued, shrewd, patient, living in their past, or combating their present, or resolutely setting about to begin life at eighty, they are, at any rate, getting due recognition. As one writer said of Miss Sackville-West's "All Passion Spent": "That period of life which new young writers have delighted to ransack for what they could despise is here made important without evasion or exaggeration."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Courtesy of Art Exhibitions Bureau, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AT THE WINDOW, *by Beatrice How*

THAT painters, like prophets, have often to wait long to receive honor in their own country has been proved once again by the history of Beatrice How. Born at Bideford, Devonshire, in 1867, this gifted English artist went to Paris in 1893 and, after some years of study, was elected a member of the New Salon where she exhibited regularly from 1902 till 1932. Influenced to some extent by the masters of the Impressionist movement—particularly by Manet and Carrière—she evolved a distinct style of her own and won a considerable reputation in Paris, by reason of her sensitive paintings of children and her exceedingly delicate flower-pieces.

But in her own country her art met with little recognition. In 1913 she exhibited at the Royal Glasgow Institute, and her picture, "Jean et Nounou," was then purchased for Glasgow. But, though she had two pictures in the Royal Academy of 1924 and occasionally exhibited elsewhere in London, no other work by her was purchased for a British gallery or museum, and only a few British collectors gave her that practical encouragement which she received more abundantly abroad. Six of her paintings were bought by the French Government for the Luxembourg (among them "Jean et l'Orange") and one of her pastels for the Petit Palais, and the art of Beatrice How is also represented in the public collections of Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Los Angeles.

This last May a Memorial Exhibition of her work was held belatedly in London, at the New Burlington Galleries, at first attracting little notice. But enthusiastic reviews of this exhibition, by two or three eminent critics, at last roused the official art world to recognize the merit of Beatrice How's work. Before the exhibition closed, an oil painting was bought for the nation by the Contemporary Art Society, two drawings for the British Museum, and a pastel for the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

F. R.

## Our Food

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CHRIST JESUS knew that mankind requires both material food and clothing, and it is recorded that many times he made loving provision for the needs of those with whom he was associated. For example, he fed the five thousand who had followed him to a desert place to hear him speak the Word of God with authority. He prepared a breakfast for his disciples, who, after fruitlessly fishing all night, at his bidding cast their nets on the right side and found abundance. And in the midst of his most trying experience—the crucifixion—he remembered Mary, his mother, and made provision for her care. Yet, knowing as he did mankind's need for both food and raiment, the Master said (Matthew 6:25): "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

By this admonition Jesus rebuked the overanxious thought which was fearful about its ability to obtain needful food and clothing, as well as the sensuous thought which, as a means of satisfying vanity and greed, elevated food and clothing to a position of undue importance in human experience.

Jesus' rebuke is just as necessary and just as powerful now as when it was spoken to his immediate followers. An honest examination of thought is very likely to reveal the fact that one is far from being obedient to the Master's admonition regarding fearful and sinful thought-taking concerning the necessities of daily life. Mankind spends much time and energy in consideration of food and clothing. The human mind concerns itself deeply with these things, through fear that it may be deprived of the necessities of human existence because of some obstacle which it is powerless to remove, or in its overindulgence of these human necessities as a means of satisfying greed and vanity. But Jesus gave the perfect rule for the supplying of all human needs, in his further words (Matthew 6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

An earnest study of Christian Science and an effort to practice its rules lift the seeker above the necessity for sordid or fearful thought-taking concerning daily needs, to a more normal state of thinking which seeks "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," and renders "unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." Planning and preparing wholesome meals and providing clean, suitable clothing are necessary and legitimate tasks, and all such preparation can be so well and lovingly done that this work is truly serving God, and, because of its right spirit, it ensures the progress of the worker.

The one who takes either fearful or sinful thought concerning food and clothing is attempting to serve two masters, and is robbing himself of his heritage of freedom, robbing himself of spiritual thoughts, which ensure hope, faith, joy, and trust in the power and presence of a loving Father, who always supplies every legitimate human need.

The real man is made in the image and likeness of God. The definition of "God," given in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), helps us greatly in gaining an understanding of God and man's relationship to the creator. In this definition Mary Baker Eddy writes: "GOD. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence." Man is always supplied with productive ideas by the all-knowing divine Mind, which never changes, but ever remains stabilized; and man reflects God in thoughts and actions which express intelligence, alertness, honesty, energy, keenness, discernment, and true substance. The truth about God and man's relation to Him is mankind's true food.

When an individual uses this food as the basis of his thinking, dwelling in thought upon the reality of spiritual creation as the reflection of God, and the unreality of material beliefs, he finds his consciousness becoming filled with hope, faith, joy, and fruition. He consciously expresses more of God in his daily life by being more loving, honest, generous, and wise. Fear and worry give place to right activity, and the seeker finds his daily needs provided for.

Many who have been in great need of food, clothing, position, and shelter, have proved that by turning away from the contemplation of the need and trusting God to show them the way of real progress, they have also found their daily needs met. Giving up a sense of personal responsibility does not allow one to wait inactively for something to happen while another supplies one's needs. But it does ensure active, hopeful listening for the voice of God, and a joyous following where He leads. This active waiting includes doing the thing nearest at hand with gratitude for the opportunity to serve in any capacity, always trusting the Father's willingness and ability to find channels through which to make manifest His ever-present supply.

Mrs. Eddy clearly states the certainty of mankind's needs being met when she writes (*ibid.*, p. 442), "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

## Unsere Nahrung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS wußte, daß die Menschen materielle Nahrung und Kleidung brauchen, und es ist berichtet, daß er oft liebevoll für die Bedürfnisse derer sorgte, mit denen er verkehrte. Er speiste z. B. die Fünftausend, die ihm in die Wüste nachgefolgt waren, um das mit Machtvollkommenheit geäußerte Wort Gottes aus seinem Munde zu hören. Er bereitete für seine Jünger ein Frühstück zu, nachdem sie die ganze Nacht erfolglos gefischt hatten und dann auf sein Wort ihre Netze auf die rechte Seite warfen und eine große Menge Fische fingen. Und in seiner bittersten Erfahrung, der Kreuzigung, dachte er an seine Mutter Maria und ordnete an, daß für sie gesorgt würde. Aber obgleich der Meister wohl wußte, daß die Menschen Nahrung und Kleidung brauchen, sagte er (Matthäus 6, 25): „Sorget nicht für euer Leben, was ihr essen und trinken werdet, auch nicht für euren Leib, was ihr anziehen werdet. Ist nicht das Leben mehr denn die Speise? und der Leib mehr denn die Kleidung?"

Durch diese Ermahnung rügte Jesus sowohl den allzu ängstlichen Gedanken, der sich sorgt, ob er auch fähig sein werde, die nötige Nahrung und Kleidung zu beschaffen, als auch den sinnlichen Gedanken, der zur Befriedigung von Eitelkeit und Habgier der Nahrung und Kleidung eine ungebührliche Bedeutung im Menschenleben einräumt.

Jesu Rüge ist heute ebenso notwendig und ebenso mächtig wie damals, als er sie seinen unmittelbaren Nachfolgern erteilte. Bei ehrlichem Prüfen des Denkens entdeckt man sehr wahrscheinlich, daß man von der Befolgung der Mahnung des Meisters, sich wegen des zum täglichen Leben Notwendigen keine ängstlichen oder sündigen Gedanken zu machen, weit entfernt ist. Die Menschen vergeuden viel Zeit und Mühe mit der Sorge für Nahrung und Kleidung. Das menschliche Gemüt kümmert sich viel um diese Dinge, und zwar entweder aus Furcht, daß es infolge eines unüberwindlichen Hindernisses des zum menschlichen Dasein Nötigen verlustig gehen könne, oder aber um Habgier und Eitelkeit zu befriedigen, indem es diesen menschlichen Bedürfnissen übermäßig fröhnt. Aber Jesus gab die vollkommene Regel zur Befriedigung aller menschlichen Bedürfnisse, als er weiter sagte (Matthäus 6, 33): „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen".

Ehrliches Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft und das Bemühen, ihre Regeln anzuwenden, erhebt einen über die Notwendigkeit niedrigen oder furchtsamen Sorgens um Alltagsbedürfnisse zu einer normaleren Gesinnung, die „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit" trachtet, und „dem Kaiser" gibt, „was des Kaisers ist". Das Vorbereiten und Zubereiten zweckmäßiger Mahlzeiten und das Anschaffen reiner, passender Kleidung sind notwendige und rechtmäßige Aufgaben, und dies alles kann so gut und mit so viel Liebe getan werden, daß man Gott wahrhaft dient; wenn man diese Arbeit tut, die, weil sie im rechten Sinne getan wird, auch den Fortschritt des Arbeiters verbürgt.

Wer sich aus Furcht oder Sünde um Nahrung und Kleidung sorgt, versucht zwei Herren zu dienen und bringt sich selber um sein Erbe der Freiheit, beraubt sich selber der geistigen Gedanken, die Hoffnung, Glauben, Freude und Vertrauen auf die Macht und Gegenwart eines liebenden Vaters verbürgen, der immer jedes rechtmäßige menschliche Bedürfnis befriedigt.

Der wirkliche Mensch ist zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffen. Die im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 587) gegebene Erklärung von „Gott" hilft uns sehr, Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu dem Schöpfer verstehen zu lernen. In dieser Erklärung schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Gott. Der große Ich Bin; der All-Wissende, All-Sehende, All-Wirkende, All-Weise, All-Liebende und Ewige; Prinzip; Gemüt; Seele; Geist; Leben; Wahrheit; Liebe; alle Substanz; Intelligenz". Das allwissende göttliche Gemüt, das sich nie ändert, sondern sich immer gleich bleibt, versorgt den Menschen unablässig mit fruchtbaren Ideen, und der Mensch spiegelt Gott in Gedanken und Handlungen wider, die Einsicht, Wachsamkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Tatkraft, Scharfsinn, Urteilskraft und wahre Substanz ausdrücken. Die Wahrheit über Gott und des Menschen Beziehung zu Ihm ist die wahre Nahrung der Menschheit.

Wer diese Nahrung dadurch zur Grundlage seines Denkens macht, daß er sich immer bewußt bleibt, daß die Wirklichkeit der geistigen Schöpfung die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist, und daß materielle Annahmen unwirklich sind, findet, daß sein Bewußtsein von Hoffnung, Glauben, Freude und Erfolg erfüllt wird. Er bringt bewußt in seinem täglichen Leben Gott dadurch mehr zum Ausdruck, daß er liebevoller, ehrlicher, freigebiger und weiser ist. An Stelle von Furcht und Besorgnis tritt rechte Tätigkeit und die Erkenntnis, daß für die täglichen Bedürfnisse gesorgt ist.

Viele, die Nahrung, Kleidung, Stellung und Obdach sehr nötig brauchten, haben bewiesen, daß sie durch Abkehr von der Betrachtung der Notlage und Verlaß auf Gott, daß Er ihnen den Weg zu wahrem Fortschritt zeige, auch ihre täglichen Bedürfnisse befriedigt fanden. Das Aufgeben eines Gefühls persönlicher Verantwortung läßt einen nicht untätig erwarten, daß etwas geschehen werde, während jemand anders unsere Bedürfnisse befriedigt, sondern es verbürgt tätiges, hoffnungsvolles Horchen auf die Stimme Gottes und freudiges Nachfolgen, wohin Er einen führt. Dieses tätige Warten schließt in sich, daß man dankbar für die Gelegenheit, in irgend einer Eigenschaft zu dienen, das Nächstliegende tut und stets vertraut, daß der Vater willig und fähig ist, Wege zur Bekundung Seiner immergegenwärtigen Versorgung zu finden.

Mrs. Eddy legt klar dar, daß die Bedürfnisse der Menschen sicher befriedigt werden, wenn sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 442): „Christus, Wahrheit, gibt den Sterblichen zeitliche Nahrung und Kleidung, bis das Materielle durch das Ideale verwandelt ist und verschwindet, und der Mensch geistig gekleidet und genährt wird".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## A Mongolian Princess Pays a Visit

WE WERE now out upon the real steppes which undulated endlessly around us as far as the eye could reach, right up to the horizon trembling in the heat. We were outside the cultivated and settled territory, but sought in vain for Mongol tents and the herds of horses and cattle. . . .

We gathered from our caravan leader that the deserted state of this favoured tract was due to the fact that here the dreaded *t'u-fei* were wont to plunder passing caravans. . . .

Suddenly the caravan dogs gave tongue, and Birch bellowed: "Cavalry fall in!" We rolled over one another and tumbled out into the heat of the sun with rifles ready. The Chinese disappeared noisily in the direction of the horses. Down a long slope to the eastward a billowing cloud of dust was rolling towards us. Krebs gave the order: "Range 300." The cloud came nearer and thundering hoof-beats approached. "Range 200." One, two, three, four, five riders galloped out of the dust and—we were completely disarmed.

A sunburnt girl with a smile as fresh as a steppe morning reined in her fiery steed before our shame-facedly lowered rifle barrels. Her teeth were pearly white, her eyes as clear as day, her smile disarming, her grip on the reins strong and her movements in the saddle full of grace. She was a daughter of Mongolia, she was herself the free, wild, captivating steppe.

She was dressed in bright-coloured silks, and when she moved there was a ringing of silver and a rattling of precious stones. She shone with the joy of living, and her demeanor bore witness to pride and noble birth. Over her forehead she wore a wide, massive silver band in which were set five large pale red corals. From this diadem half a dozen small chains of coral hung down to the boldly curved and sharply drawn black eyebrows that marked her race. From the sides of the diadem and from her ears hung chains of silver ornaments and strings of corals, pearls and turquoises which fell jingling over her strong shoulders. Her hair was kept in check by a coral-studded black veil, fastened behind by a jewelled silver diadem. Her long robe was of pale blue silk, and over it she wore a short, sleeveless waistcoat of crimson brocade in which were inwoven dim symbols of fortune and long life. The waistcoat was fastened in front with golden laces attached to buttons of chased silver.

Her cloak reached to her knees where it met her long black velvet riding boots. Her small, neat feet were shod in boots whose elegance was enhanced by the sharply turned up toes. Her hands were strong but small and shapely. Her fingers were studded with coral ornaments and heavy silver rings, and thick bracelets clashed upon her wrists. . . .

It was obvious that they wished to invite us to their camp where they would prepare a banquet in our honour, and this was mighty tempting. But when we spoke of going with them, our caravan men became completely woebegone and protested that we must start at once in order to reach the next water-hole, and advanced a whole lot of other arguments against our visit to the Mongols.

So we took leave of the young Mongol girl and her suite, and, like a roll of drums dying away in the distance, they all disappeared among the hills. . . .

We long preserved the "robber princess's" visit to our camp in tender memory, for she came into our life as something outside our experience and unique; she came as a sweet manifestation of the steppe itself, a galloping daughter of the steppe.—HENNING HASLUND, in "Tents in Mongolia." (New York: Dutton.)

## Down the Garden Steps

I HOPE I shall never possess a garden all on one level, with no excuse to introduce a flight of steps. I think there is no lovelier garden than one on a hillside, with its varying levels linked together by irregular flights of stone stairways.

Steps—there are such possibilities in them! We had them everywhere at Greenways. There were steps leading up to the garden gate—big slabs of sandstone, beautifully ripple-marked, just as they were taken years ago from the bed of a brook close by. Ferns hung over them, and onto them great bushes of valerian ("Sweet Betsy" as the country people call it) showered down fairy rains of tiny crimson corollas in early summer. There was rosemary, too, and lavender, thickly set with purple spikes. Visitors would brush past them as they entered, and pause under the honeysuckle arch, caught in the spell of so many mingled fragrances.

Again, there were steps on the rockery—winding flights composed of single boulders—great massive boulders hewn from the well when it had been dug over thirty years ago. They had been lying in the orchard, overgrown with long grass and hemlock, for nearly a quarter of a century before some enthusiast bethought him of a rock garden. As time went on, everyone used those steps in getting from the house to the open fields—laborers, farmhands, even tradespeople, who took a short cut through the orchard and the wood to neighboring outlying farms. Thus, very soon, the roughness was worn down; some of the steps even became slightly hollow, and passing showers left a little pool in each one, to mirror the garden's loveliness.

Even the little wood, which was itself a part of the garden, had its steps: long, irregular flights linking up the varying levels. We banked them up with logs, and all sorts of ferns and tiny creeping things became wedged in the crannies.

As children, how we loved those woodland steps, and the way they wound down into green half-light under the dipping hazel boughs! As one stood at the head of them, one could hear, if one listened very closely, the elfin laughter of the little brook, deep down in that fairy-tale hollow known as the Goosepit. There was always something magical in the sound of running water, and we too laughed and sang as we raced down the winding steps—feeling, with eager anticipation, that surely an adventure awaited us down there in those green, enchanted precincts.

One year, the long, rambling stairway became completely grown over with briar and bramble, and then to our delight, a pair of nightingales came and built their nest in a mossy space between two of the logs. All through the summer they made the night beautiful with their song, and we missed them immeasurably after they had gone.

## *Summer Nights*

SO BRIGHT the climbing moon, through and beyond
The cypresses. So still the stars,
Reflected in that dark and dreaming pond,
Between the shadows' moorhen-haunted bars.

Faintly and sweet there steals the fragile scent
Of dew-wet grass and lately-opened roses,
Falling upon the air, all finely blent,
As daylight lingeringly closes.

Something is in this stilly night that calls;
Calls sweet and soft, and waits my swift reply—
But oh, I have not learnt the language yet
Of dew and flowers, moon-rise and fading sky.

BERYL NETHERCLIFT

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Buying of Railroad Shares Features New York Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Market Dealings Again Display A Firm Undertone

By Forrest Price

Once more they edged forward. Rather more cautiously this time. But people were still buying stocks today.

The rather busy market totaled 1,300,000 shares sold.

A lot more of new highs for the year were established.

It was significant that the new highs were made by mere fractional advances in many cases.

Probably just to show their confidence in material betterment among the carriers traders bought the rail issues which perked up quite a bit. Trading was rather active in these shares.

It was figured that with good crops and improved general business the roads would be able to redeem much lost ground.

Gains of fractions to a point or more were established by Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Illinois Central common and preferred, Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific and New York Central.

Among other good gainers were American & Foreign Power, Liquid Carbonic, Mullins preferred, Pacific Lighting, Newberry, Philadelphia Company 6 per cent, Radio B, Mullins preferred, Inland Steel, Interstate Department Stores and U. S. Smelting.

Losses were recorded by United Fruit, Bohn Alluminum, Columbia Pictures, Columbia Gas A and Wright Aero.

In the bond department improvement of more than a point in Southern Railway 4s was a feature of the corporate bond issues. This had the effect of stimulating buying in other secondary rail loans. Slightly higher prices were paid for other classifications. United States Governments were unchanged to moderately higher. Italian Government 7s were a weak feature of the foreigners.

Among the major commodities, cotton prices at New York were higher in a rather quiet market. The grains at Chicago were strong. Wheat soared about 4 cents a bushel on unfavorable crop news, and on a similar rise at Liverpool. Corn and other cereals followed suit.

There is much discussion among investors just now as to the desirability of putting their funds in state and municipal bonds. There has been heavy buying of these securities, and prices have risen accordingly.

The change in attitude of investors toward the municipal bond market has been little short of revolutionary. The depression seriously hurt the credit of many municipalities, and investors fought shy of municipal bonds as a result.

But the better class of these securities have been in such demand lately that the yield has dropped precipitately.

One potent reason for this change of front is the plan of the Administration to have the Constitution of the United States so changed as to provide that further federal borrowings shall not be tax exempt. And this course, naturally, would be followed by the states and municipalities.

The constitutional amendment, it is asserted, could not be made retroactive.

## Market Value of 50 Stocks Up 2.60 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 9—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended July 5, was $13,448,-964,375, an increase of $340,399,625, or 2.60 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,108,564,750 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $12,767,849,750, indicating an increase during the year of $681,114,625, or 5.33 per cent.

## Markets at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**New York**

Stocks: Steady; rails rally moderately.

Bonds: Improved; junior carriers in demand.

Curb: Higher; specialties supported.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; sterling at new year's high.

Cotton: Quiet; higher wheat market; trade and foreign buying.

Sugar: Firm; trade covering.

**Chicago**

Wheat: Strong; black rust reports.

Corn: Firm with wheat.

Cattle: Slow, generally steady.

Hogs: Firm to 10 higher; top $9.90.

**Foreign**

London—Trading was quiet on the stock exchange today. Giltedged securities were unaffected by the new ten million sterling Indian loan, the former being supported by investors. Industrials and gold mining shares eased due to lack of support, while strength was maintained in the oils, rubbers and transatlantic issues. The closing tone was irregular.

Paris—Rentes improved on the Bourse as anxiety diminished regarding the domestic political situation. International shares were strong with the exception of Suez which lost more than a hundred points. The closing tone improved.

Berlin—Selling in the late hours offset earlier strength on the Boerse which closed lower.

## Western Auto Supply Sales

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Sales of Western Auto Supply Company of Kansas City in June totaled $1,884,000 compared with $1,666,000 in the like month last year, an increase of 13.1 per cent.

## U. S. Business Failures Off

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Business failures in the United States during the week ended July 4 numbered 194 compared with 234 in the preceding week and 181 in the like week a year ago.

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1935 High | 1935 Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last July 9 | Last July 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58¾ | 51 | 2¶ | Acme Steel | 1100 | 58¾ | 58¼ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | .. | Adams Express | 2400 | 6¾ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 8 | .15b | Addressograph | 700 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | 11⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 4½ | .. | Advance Rumely | 5500 | 10⅛ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9⅝ |
| 8⅝ | 6¼ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | .. |
| 147 | 104⅝ | 3¶ | Air Reduction | 800 | 147 | 146¾ | 147 | 147 |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | .. | Airway Elec Ap | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 20⅛ | 15⅝ | .60¶ | Alaska-Juneau | 1800 | 16¾ | 16⅛ | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | .. | Alleghany Corp (h) | 400 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | ⅞ |
| 7 | 2¾ | .. | Alleg pf ww xxx (h) | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 30½ | 21 | 1 | Alleghany Steel | 100 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 29⅛ |
| 160 | 125 | 6 | Allied Chem | 1800 | 160 | 158⅝ | 158⅝ | 159⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3¼ | .. | Allied Stores | 4200 | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 25 | 12 | .. | Allis Chalmers | 5800 | 25 | 24½ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| 20¼ | 14 | 1 | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18¼ |
| 61½ | 49 | 3¶ | Allied Stores pf | 1800 | 61½ | 61 | 61⅛ | 60¼ |
| 57⅝ | 41½ | 2 | Am Ag Che Del | 400 | 45¼ | 45 | 45¼ | 44¼ |
| 28¼ | 13½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 1600 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27¼ | 27⅝ |
| 70¼ | 48½ | 2 | Amerada | 900 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 64½ |
| 64¼ | 43 | 3 | Am Bank Note pf | 130 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 62 |
| 17¾ | 6½ | .. | Am Crystal Sug | 600 | 15 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 15 |
| 33 | 21 | 1 | Am Brake S&F | 400 | 33 | 32⅜ | 33 | 32 |
| 144 | 110 | 4¶ | Am Can | 2400 | 142½ | 140 | 140 | 141¾ |
| 168 | 151¾ | 7 | Am Can pf | 100 | 157 | 157 | 157 | .. |
| 20¼ | 10 | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 1800 | 18⅞ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 45⅞ | 25½ | .. | Am Car & F pf | 2400 | 45⅞ | 44½ | 45½ | 45⅜ |
| 85⅛ | 38 | .. | Am Chain pf | 100 | 72 | 72 | 72 | .. |
| 96 | 66 | 3¶ | Am Chicle | 30 | 90½ | 90 | 90½ | 90 |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | .. | Am Colortype | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 33¼ | 22½ | .. | Am Com Alcohol | 1200 | 26⅜ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25¾ |
| 3 | ¾ | .. | Am Encaustic T (h) | 400 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 5½ | 2 | .. | Am & For Pow | 900 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 29⅛ | 14 | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 1600 | 28¼ | 26⅝ | 28 | 26⅜ |
| 22 | 12 | .. | Am & For Pow 6 | 400 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | 20⅞ |
| 9⅝ | 3⅞ | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 30¢ | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | .. |
| 34½ | 29½ | 2.40 | Am Home Pr | 600 | 34½ | 33⅜ | 33⅝ | 34 |
| 4⅝ | 3 | .. | Am Ice | 700 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| 37¾ | 28⅞ | .6 | Am Ice pf | 400 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | .. |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | .. | Am International | 4500 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7⅝ |
| 20¾ | 9 | .. | Am Locomotive | 900 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14¼ |
| 56½ | 32 | .. | Am Loco pf | 800 | 49 | 48½ | 49 | 49 |
| 9¼ | 4¼ | .. | Am Mach & Met | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 9½ | 4½ | .. | Am Mach & M ct | 200 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | .. |
| 21⅜ | 13½ | .. | Am Metal | 800 | 19 | 18½ | 18⅞ | .. |
| 24¼ | 18½ | .80 | Am Mach & Fdry | 2500 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 24 |
| 4½ | 1½ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 1400 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 4⅛ |
| 23¾ | 8¾ | .. | Am P&L 5% pf | 1700 | 23½ | 22½ | 22⅞ | 23 |
| 16⅛ | 10½ | .. | Am P&L 6% pf | 1900 | 26⅜ | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | 26⅜ |
| 24 | 15¾ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 21400 | 22 | 21¼ | 21⅜ | 21¾ |
| 85½ | 66 | 5 | Am Safety Razor | 400 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | .. |
| 9½ | 4½ | .. | Am Seating | 900 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 18½ | 1 | Am Sum Tobacco | 1100 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 21¾ |
| 28¼ | 20 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 200 | 24¼ | 23¼ | 23¾ | 22⅞ |
| 47⅛ | 31⅝ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 2800 | 42¾ | 41½ | 42½ | 41⅞ |
| 144 | 121 | 7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 136 | 135 | 135 | .. |
| 117 | 103 | 13½ | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 300 | 116 | 115¾ | 116 | 115½ |
| 76 | 63 | 3¶ | Am Snuff | 200 | 74¼ | 74⅛ | 74⅛ | 74¾ |
| 96½ | 72½ | 5 | Am obacco | 4200 | 96½ | 96 | 96 | 95 |
| 9⅝ | 7¾ | .. | Am Tobacco B | 5300 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅝ |
| 18¼ | 12 | .. | Am Steel Fdries | 2500 | 17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16⅞ |
| 43 | 33½ | 2¶ | Am Stores | 400 | 36¾ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | .. |
| 70½ | 55½ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 600 | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59¼ | 59 |
| 130¼ | 98⅞ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 1800 | 129⅝ | 129 | 129¼ | 129½ |
| 19⅜ | 9 | .. | Am Typ F pf (h) | 40 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13 | 12½ |
| 14⅞ | 7⅛ | .. | Am Wat W & E | 4800 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| 9⅜ | 4⅞ | .. | Am Woolen | 700 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | .. |
| 51½ | 35½ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 900 | 45⅝ | 44⅜ | 45 | 44⅜ |
| 6¼ | 2¼ | .. | Am Wr P pf (h) | 600 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | 3 |
| 5⅜ | 3 | .. | Am Zinc Lead&S | 500 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 46 | 31 | .. | Am Zinc L&S pf | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 18⅛ | 8 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 6900 | 15¼ | 14½ | 15¼ | 14¾ |
| 25 | 16⅛ | .. | Anaconda Wire | 200 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | .. |
| 17⅝ | 12½ | .60 | Anchor Cap | 1500 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14⅝ |
| 109 | 100 | 6½ | Anchor Cap pf | 10 | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 7¾ | 3⅛ | .. | Ondes Copper | 100 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | .. |
| 42¾ | 35 | 1¶ | Archer Daniels | 800 | 42⅞ | 42⅝ | 42⅞ | 42½ |
| 6⅛ | 3¼ | .. | Armour Ill | 3700 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 70⅝ | 55½ | .. | Armour Ill pr pf | 400 | 63½ | 62½ | 62½ | 63½ |
| 6¾ | 4 | .. | Arnold Constable | 400 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | 5 |
| 13⅜ | 7½ | 6g | Asso Dry Goods | 1500 | 10½ | 9¼ | 10 | 9¼ |
| 95 | 80⅞ | .. | Asso Dry G 1pf | 100 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 94⅞ |
| 70 | 48 | .. | Asso Dry G 2pf | 400 | 60 | 59⅞ | 60 | .. |
| 38½ | 23½ | .70 | Asso Oil | 10 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | .. |
| 55⅜ | 35¾ | 2b | Atchison T&SF | 4500 | 50 | 49 | 49⅛ | 48⅝ |
| 91 | 66⅜ | 5 | Atchison pf | 700 | 89¼ | 88¾ | 88¾ | 89 |
| 37¼ | 19½ | .. | Ati Coast Line | 1800 | 22¾ | 22 | 22 | 21¾ |
| 28 | 21⅜ | 1 | Ati Refining | 1500 | 26 | 25½ | 25½ | 25⅞ |
| 44½ | 22¼ | 2 | Atlas Powder | 400 | 40⅞ | 40 | 40⅝ | 39¾ |
| 29¾ | 15 | .. | Auburn Auto | 1800 | 23⅞ | 23 | 23 | 23⅞ |
| 14 | 5½ | .. | Austin Nichols | 400 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Aviation Corp N | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 2500 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅝ | 1½ | .. | Baldwin Loco (h) | 900 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 15 | 7½ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 2500 | 11¼ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | 10¾ |
| 17⅞ | 9⅛ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 400 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13⅛ | 12½ |
| 10¾ | 6½ | .. | Bamberger pf | 30 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 44⅞ | 36½ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 400 | 44½ | 44 | 44½ | 44¼ |
| 5⅜ | 3¼ | .. | Barker Bros | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 10⅜ | 5⅞ | .. | Barnsdall A | 900 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ |
| 50⅜ | 37½ | .50¶ | Bayuk Cig | 400 | 48⅜ | 47½ | 48⅛ | 47 |
| 11⅝ | 10⅞ | .. | Bayuk Cig pf | 100 | 110⅛ | 110¼ | 110⅛ | .. |
| 19 | 14⅞ | .50b | Beatrice Cream | 700 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 108⅛ | 100½ | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 300 | 101 | 101 | 101 | .. |
| 91 | 72 | 3¶ | Beech-Nut Pack | 100 | 91 | 91 | 91 | 90 |
| 13½ | 11⅛ | .50b | Belding Hem | 100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 17½ | 11⅞ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 12500 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 19⅜ | 15⅛ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 2700 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | 18¾ |
| 4⅜ | 2 | .. | Best & Co | 900 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 21⅝ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 18500 | 31¼ | 30 | 30¼ | 30⅜ |
| 77¾ | 55⅜ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 1800 | 31¼ | 30 | 30¼ | 30⅝ |
| 77¾ | 55⅜ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 1800 | 77¾ | 77 | 77⅛ | 77¾ |
| 26¼ | 14¾ | 1b | Bigelo'r Sanford | 30 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 19 |
| 11⅞ | 3⅝ | .. | Blaw Knox | 7500 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 11⅞ | 13¼ |
| 112 | 103¼ | 7 | Bloomingdale pf | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 112 |
| 57⅞ | 41¼ | 3 | Bohn Alum & Br | 1900 | 42⅞ | 41⅜ | 41⅞ | 43 |
| 10 | 6⅛ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 5200 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 23¾ | 7¼ | 1.60 | Borden | 2600 | 25¼ | 24⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| 41½ | 28½ | 1½ | Borg Warner | 1800 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 41 | 41¼ |
| 35⅝ | 24½ | 2 | Briggs Mfg | 12200 | 37⅛ | 36⅜ | 36¾ | 36¾ |
| 42 | 23⅛ | 3 | Briggs & Strat | 200 | 40½ | 40 | 40 | 40½ |
| 36¼ | 30⅜ | 2¶ | Bristol Myers | 500 | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 32½ |
| 44⅛ | 36½ | 3 | Brooklyn Man T | 2500 | 40⅜ | 40½ | 40⅝ | 40¼ |
| 99⅞ | 90 | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 300 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99¾ |
| 3½ | 1⅜ | 2 | Brooklyn Queehs | 400 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 31⅞ | 14 | 6 | Brooklyn Q pf | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | .. |
| 65 | 43 | 5 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 100 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| 125¼ | 123¼ | 7 | Brown Shoe pf | 20 | 124 | 124 | 124 | .. |
| 8⅛ | 4¼ | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 900 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 15 | 8⅛ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 2900 | 13¼ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | 13 |
| 89 | 62¾ | 2 | Bucyrus E pf | 100 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89½ |
| 5¼ | 3¼ | .. | Budd Mfg | 1600 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 34⅞ | 23 | .. | Budd Mfg pf | 400 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | .. |
| 5⅛ | 2½ | .. | Budd Wheel | 1500 | 4½ | 4⅛ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 16⅞ | 8¼ | .. | Bullard | 17600 | 16⅞ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 4⅞ | 3¾ | .. | Bulova Watch | 300 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅛ | .. |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | .. | Burns Bros A (h) | 1000 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 17⅜ | 13¼ | .60 | Burroughs Add (h) | 1800 | 17⅜ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 3⅛ | 1 | .. | Bush Term h) | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 22½ | 10 | .. | Bush T Bldgs pf ct | 20 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | .. | Butte Cop & Zinc | 400 | 1⅜ | 1½ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | .. | Butterick (h) | 100 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | .. |
| 20⅝ | 11⅜ | .. | Byers | 2500 | 17⅛ | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| 60 | 32 | .. | Byers pf | 10 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 55 |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42½ | 33 | 1½ | Calif Packing | 2300 | 35½ | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1 | ¾ | .. | Callahan Z & L | 300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 4⅛ | 2½ | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 400 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 7½ | .20b | Campbell Wy&C | 4300 | 21¾ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | 21¾ |
| 16⅜ | 8¾ | .40 | Canada Dry | 900 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ |
| 13¾ | 9⅝ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 1900 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ |
| 36 | 30 | .2 | Cannon Mills | 300 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 34 |
| 9¼ | 4⅜ | .. | Capital Admin | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |
| 63 | 45¾ | .. | Case Thresh | 7300 | 60 | 58¾ | 59⅛ | 59½ |
| 103 | 83¼ | 4 | Case Thresh pf | 260 | 103 | 100¼ | 103 | 101½ |
| 50½ | 36½ | 1¶ | Caterpillar Trac | 5300 | 50⅛ | 49¼ | 49¾ | 49⅞ |
| 35⅜ | 19½ | .. | Celanese Corp | 21000 | 28½ | 26¾ | 27⅜ | 27⅞ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅞ | .. | Celotex Co (h) | 360 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .. |
| 13¾ | 11¼ | .. | Celotex Co pf (h) | 30 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 29 | 22¼ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 200 | 26⅝ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅝ |
| 63¾ | 38⅜ | 4 | Cerro de Pasco | 3300 | 58⅛ | 57 | 57¾ | 58⅜ |
| 33¾ | 23 | .. | Certain-Teed pf | 40 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| 44⅞ | 36 | 3 | Chesapeake Corp | 300 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 45⅜ | 37½ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 300 | 44¼ | 44 | 44¼ | 44 |
| 21¾ | 15⅜ | 1¶ | Chi Mail Order | 1200 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 20⅞ | 20⅝ |
| 3 | 1 | .. | Chi Mil & StP (h) | 300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 4¾ | ¾ | .. | Chi Mil & StP ph (h) | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Chi & N western | 300 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | 1⅝ |
| 9 | 4⅜ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 1700 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 41¾ | 20 | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 700 | 41 | 40 | 40¼ | 40½ |
| 2⅜ | ⅞ | .. | Chi Rk I & P (h) | 1400 | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 4 | 1½ | .. | Chi RI&P 6% (h) | 300 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% (h) | 700 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 25¾ | 25½ | 2 | Chickasha Cot O | 500 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 7½ | 3½ | .. | Childs Conv any | 300 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 52½ | 31 | 1¶ | Chrysler | 30800 | 52½ | 51½ | 52¼ | 62 |
| 30⅞ | 27⅜ | 1¶ | Clev Gr Br Co | 200 | 28¾ | 28⅜ | 28¾ | 28½ |
| 24⅞ | 20 | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 700 | 21½ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 21¾ |
| 100 | 87 | 6½ | City Ice & F pf | 110 | 94 | 94 | 94 | 93½ |
| 6 | 3¼ | .. | City Stores | 300 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 16⅛ | 12¼ | .80 | Clark Equipment | 2300 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 15¾ | 15⅜ |
| 83½ | 80 | 3.50 | Cleve & Pitts | 30 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | .. |
| 18¼ | 15⅛ | .50 | Colgate-Palm-P | 4900 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ |
| 57⅞ | 53⅜ | .3 | Coca Cola A | 100 | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 54⅞ | 55 |
| 10⅜ | 9 | .. | Collins & Aikman | 2300 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18½ |
| 100 | 69¾ | 7 | Collins & A pf | 30 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7½ | 6¾ | .. | Colonial Bea Oil | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| 28¾ | 5 | .. | Colo F&I pf (h) | 20 | 8⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅜ |
| 16½ | 7 | .. | Colo & So ipf | 140 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | 14 |
| 8¼ | 3⅜ | .. | ColumbiaGas | 7000 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7⅝ | 8 |
| 74 | 35½ | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 500 | 74 | 73½ | 74 | 73¼ |
| 81 | 34½ | 1¶ | Columbia Pic vtc | 5300 | 79½ | 77½ | 78 | 79½ |
| 93 | 67 | 4 | Columbian Carb vtc | 100 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 93½ |
| 48⅝ | 39½ | 2 | Comm Credit | 3000 | 48⅝ | 48 | 48 | 48½ |
| 68¼ | 56¼ | 2¶ | Comm Inv Tr | 4000 | 66¼ | 65⅜ | 65⅝ | 65¼ |
| 23⅞ | 17⅝ | .60¶ | Comm Solvents | 5000 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 20¼ |
| 1¾ | ¾ | .. | Comwlth & So | 9000 | 1¾ | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 32½ | 29¼ | 3 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 1300 | 52½ | 51¼ | 52½ | 51⅝ |
| 114¼ | 112 | 5½ | Com Cred pf | 300 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | .. |
| 14⅞ | 9 | .. | Congress Cigar | 200 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 | 12¾ |
| 36¾ | 27 | 1.60 | Congoleum Nairn | 200 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 51 | 41 | 4½ | Conn Ry & Lt pf | 10 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | .. |
| 22⅛ | 14¼ | 1.25g | Consol Film I pf | 200 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | 16 |
| 10½ | 7 | .. | Consol Cigar | 400 | 8 | 7¾ | 8 | 7½ |
| 27¼ | 15⅞ | 1 | Consol Gas | 9500 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | 26½ |
| 99½ | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 900 | 99⅜ | 99 | 99⅜ | 99 |
| 10⅝ | 6½ | .. | Consol Oil | 1300 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 5 | 2½ | .. | Consol Rys Cu pf | 300 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4½ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | .. | Consol Textile | 200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ½ |
| 82 | 71 | 6½ | Con Cig pref ww | 20 | 78 | 78 | 78 | .. |
| 13⅜ | 8¾ | .. | Container A | 1500 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅜ | 10¾ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅞ | .. | Container B | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ |
| 7¼ | 4½ | .. | Cont Baking A | 1400 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 5⅞ |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | .. | Cont Baking B | 300 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 60 | 46¼ | 4 | Cont Baking pf | 200 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59 |
| 88⅛ | 62¾ | 2.40 | Cont Can | 1900 | 88 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 88 |
| 10⅝ | 7 | .30b | Cont Dia Fibre | 900 | 10⅜ | 10¼ | 10½ | 10⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 28⅞ | 1.20¶ | Cont Insurance | 500 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37⅝ | 36¾ |
| 1¾ | ¾ | .. | Cont Motors | 700 | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | 1 |
| 23 | 15⅛ | .37½b | Cont Oil | 5300 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 54 | 41¾ | 3 | Corn Exchange | 70 | 54 | 53⅜ | 53¾ | 54 |
| 77¾ | 62 | 3 | Corn Products | 2000 | 78¼ | 77⅜ | 78¼ | 77¼ |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | .. | Coty | 300 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 39⅞ | 35⅞ | 2¶ | Cream of Wheat | 400 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ |
| 16¾ | 12½ | .25b | Crosley Radio | 200 | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. |
| 13¾ | 9⅝ | 1 | Crown Cork & S | 800 | 35½ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34¾ |
| 25¼ | 14 | .. | Crucible Steel | 700 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 22 |
| 68 | 47½ | .. | Crucible Steel pf | 300 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 67 |
| 8½ | 5⅜ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 500 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6¼ |
| 80¾ | 40½ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 110 | 71 | 70 | 71 | 70½ |
| 47½ | 40 | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 100 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42 |
| 22⅞ | 15 | .. | Curtis Publishg | 500 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19⅛ | 18½ |
| 105¼ | 89½ | 7 | Curtis Pub pf | 500 | 104½ | 104 | 104 | 103⅞ |
| 5 | 2 | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 700 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 6¼ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 700 | 7¼ | 7 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 22 | 16 | .. | Cutler Hammer | 1200 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21¼ | 20¾ |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | 22¾ | .. | Deere & Co | 4000 | 30½ | 29 | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 26½ | 19 | .40g | Deere & Co pf | 5300 | 26½ | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 43½ | 23½ | .. | Del & Hudson | 1300 | 31 | 29½ | 30 | 30 |
| 19¼ | 11 | .. | Del Lack & W | 1200 | 15¼ | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14¼ |
| 4¾ | 1½ | .. | Denver R G pf | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 94 | 65 | 4 | Detroit Edison | 300 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 50⅜ | 36 | 1¶ | Devoe & Ray A | 400 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | .. |
| 36½ | 26½ | 1¶ | Diamond Match | 300 | 36⅛ | 36¼ | 36¼ | 35 |
| 43½ | 34½ | 2¶ | Dome Mines | 500 | 38 | 37½ | 37½ | 38 |
| 27¾ | 17½ | .. | Douglas A | 11200 | 25¾ | 25 | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 23 | 13½ | 1⅛e | Dresser A | 500 | 21⅜ | 20½ | 21 | .. |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | .. | Dunhill Inter | 300 | 3⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 17⅛ | 12¾ | .. | Duplan Silk | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | .. |
| 106 | 86⅝ | 2.60 | du Pont de Nem | 6300 | 106 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 108¾ |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 3¾ | .. | Eastern Roll Mill | 2300 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 152 | 110½ | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 1800 | 152 | 150 | 150 | 150⅝ |
| 161½ | 141 | 6 | Eastman Kod pf | 20 | 157½ | 155½ | 155½ | 157½ |
| 22⅜ | 16⅝ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 6000 | 22⅜ | 22 | 22 | 22¼ |
| 29 | 19⅝ | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 23500 | 25⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅞ | 24⅝ |
| 112 | 107 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 6⅛ | 3⅞ | .. | Elec Boat | 4500 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5⅜ |
| 8⅜ | 5⅜ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 300 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 3⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 2000 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 14¼ | 2½ | .. | Ele Pw&L 6% pf | 500 | 14 | 13 | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 16⅜ | 3 | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 1700 | 16¼ | 15 | 15⅞ | 15⅜ |
| 132 | 125¾ | 7 | Elec Sto Battery | 1200 | 45⅜ | 45 | 45½ | 44⅜ |
| 65¼ | 52¾ | 3 | Endicott Johnson | 300 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 132 | 125¾ | 7 | Endicott John pf | 50 | 128½ | 128½ | 128½ | 128¾ |
| 23⅝ | 11⅜ | .. | Engineers Pub S | 200 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2 |
| 37 | 14 | .. | Engineers P S 5pf | 600 | 37 | 35½ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ |
| 37½ | 15½ | .. | Engineers PS 6pf | 1000 | 37½ | 36¾ | 36¼ | .. |
| 37½ | 14½ | .. | Engineers PS ww | 500 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 36¼ |
| 5⅜ | 5 | .. | Equitable Off Bldg | 800 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 

Business and Industry

# July Financing, Exclusive of Federal, May Total $600,000,000

Commerce and Finance

## Wheat Prices Off As Dominion Ends Its Holding Policy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, July 9—Canadian legislation which apparently precludes any continuance of the holding policy in regard to wheat started a retrograde movement in the world wheat markets last week, which carried prices down sharply.

On Thursday Liverpool started the downturn with a drastic reduction of about 4 cents in wheat futures. Friday Chicago prices suffered big losses early, and turned weak again in the late trade, finishing the day 5 cents lower.

Winnipeg dropped to the pegged level of 80 cents for both July and August deliveries. Buenos Aires also took its cue from Liverpool and declined materially.

For some time it has been becoming more and more apparent that the Canadian policy of holding its wheat above the world competitive price basis was untenable. The Government now owns 225,000,000 bushels of wheat, with a crop that may run close to 400,000,000 bushels ready to harvest in a few weeks.

It is understood that the Government will pay a minimum price for wheat in Canada, which the farmer may or may not see fit to take. It will be optional with the farmer whether he sells to Government agents or to regular grain houses.

**Pressure on World Markets**

There were late advices from Canada to the effect there would be no promiscuous dumping of wheat, but the trade both here and abroad assumed that with the necessity of selling both new and old wheat there will be heavy pressure on the world markets.

In the early part of last week prices scored a big advance at Chicago and other domestic markets, continuing the upturns started last week, with bullish sentiment fanned by black rust reports and by unfavorable weather. Much of this advance was wiped out later owing to the Canadian developments.

Winter wheat is still slow in moving, but it is expected it will gain in volume rapidly the next few days. Southwest points are already getting a liberal run, but owing to the late season the primary run is still much smaller than last year.

Spring wheat is later than usual, as well as winter wheat, and this makes the trade take the black rust developments more seriously. The general prospects for spring wheat on both sides of the line are still extremely favorable.

According to July private estimates the crop this year will total 707,000,000 bushel compared with 496,000,000 bushel a year ago. This figure did not show much change from June forecasts, spring wheat being raised a little and winter wheat estimates lowered.

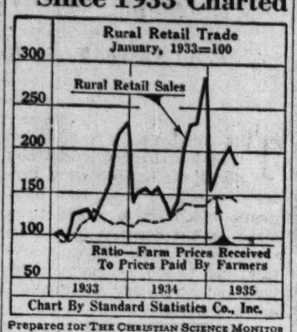
**Corn Turns Weak**

In corn the market turned weak in sympathy with wheat, pressure on the December increasing also as the weather improved, with more normal growing conditions. The old crop corn deliveries held better than the new crop month, offerings from the country being extremely light, while there has been a fair shipping demand.

Stocks at visible points are extremely light, and farm supplies are much below what would ordinarily be normal requirements. These features are being emphasized by the fact that the crop is late, with farmers not likely to sell freely until the crop is more assured than it is now.

The crop indicated by July private forecasts—2,151,000,000 bushel, is smaller than normal, but is far greater than last year, and will be supplemented by big crops of oats, barley, hay and forage crops, while the hog population will be smaller than last year.

## Rural Retail Trade Since 1933 Charted




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RURAL retail sales and the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers are compared on the chart from Jan. 1, 1933.

## Twenty Insolvent National Banks Are Liquidated in June

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 9—Twenty insolvent national banks were liquidated during June and their receiverships closed, according to an announcement by J. F. T. O'Connor, Controller of the Currency. This makes a total of 85 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since his last annual report to Congress, compiled as of Oct. 31, 1934.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these institutions exclusive of 11 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $16,535,536, or an average return of 74.33 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors alone received dividends amounting to an average of 64.59 per cent of their claims.

The average time required for liquidation of these institutions, exclusive of the eleven receiverships restored to solvency, is found to have been four years and nine months.

Banks covered by the report include one in Pennsylvania, one in Georgia, 10 in North Dakota, two in South Dakota, one in Minnesota, two in Texas, one in Alabama, one in Missouri and one in Colorado.

## Insull Holders Lose Suit Against Banks

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Federal Judge Julian W. Mack, in an opinion filed today, dismissed the 12 suits and cross-suits growing out of the $17,000,000 loan to the Insull Utility Investments, Inc., in 1931, by five New York banks and the General Electric Company.

The plaintiffs were ordered to pay the costs.

## Bright Horizon For Cotton Mill Industry Appears

By A. A. Talmage

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 9—The cotton mill industry found the horizon brightening in several directions this week.

Gray goods markets in New York City came to life rather sudenly, just before the holiday, and in three trading days piled up a sales total that exceeded a normal week's production and by some was estimated as high as 21,000,000 yards.

Meanwhile developments at Washington seemed to promise action through government channels to lay the foundations for a more stabilized production through closer control of mill output, and for better equalization of productive conditions through regulation of wages and hours on a national scale.

**Buying Movement Under Way**

In the gray goods market, the long expected fall covering movement struck in just before the holiday rather than just after it, but carried over into the present week and gives every indication of broadening into a very substantial buying movement.

The purchasing started in a small way on the first day of the month, increased slightly on Tuesday and by Wednesday was in full swing with sales totals soaring far beyond any previous three-day total since the Supreme Court's NRA decision.

There would have been further dealing on Friday and Saturday had the various gray goods houses been open for business, but most of the leading houses were closed over the week end, and buyers did not care to operate further until they could check the complete market as to prices. Therefore the trading carried over until yesterday, when active shopping of the market by many prospective gray goods buyers was accompanied by additional buying, especially in the coarse goods section.

Prices have behaved very constructively and have lent confidence to buyers who appear willing to contract ahead for 30, 60 or 90 days, as far as mills will sell.

**Second-Hand Offerings**

The second-hand offerings were quickly cleaned up and when strong attempts to shake mill quotations proved futile, several of the large buyers came in and met the first-hand prices squarely for round lots of goods.

While these first purchases went to the few mills that were willing to sell at the lowest first-hand quotations yet heard in this market, the volume of goods available at those levels was more limited than many had thought, and the general level of first-hand quotations stiffened on Wednesday about an eighth of a cent, and seemed to hold at that basis for the balance of the week.

In the print cloth division, this meant 8¾ cents for 39-inch 4.00-yard 80 squares, 6⅞ to 7 cents for 39-inch 68x72s, 5⅞ cents to 6 cents for 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s, and 5¼ to 5⅝ cents for 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s. Most of these constitute an eighth advance on the lowest prices at which first-hand goods were sold early in the week.

## Rise in Bond Offerings Called Best Sign in Financial Skies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 9 — The heaviest volume of bond offerings in several years is expected here to be offered to the public during the current month, in spite of the usual summer lull in the bond market. Without counting the U. S. Treasury offering announced today, offerings during July may run as high as $600,000,000, in contrast to a monthly average for the first half of 1935 of less than $200,000,000 and of only about $100,000,000 per month for the first half of 1934.

Some observers here consider this revival of the bond market the most favorable sign in the financial skies. The new issues market is highly sensitive to business and financial conditions. After distributing about $10,000,000,000 of bonds and stocks in 1929, the market was virtually wiped out in the subsequent depression. It has been slowly improving since the depth of the depression in 1932 but had not, until the current month, reached anything that could be called normal.

Its revival is thought to mark a late stage in an unexpectedly long process of recovery. For years the public has hoped that easy money policies could produce a quick and automatic recovery. Many economists furthered the belief by carelessly confusing the wish with the hope that the credit system could be expanded or contracted at will by automatic methods.

**Bulk Is For Refunding**

The actual consequences of the official easy money policies initiated by the Reserve System were extremely slow. The inner money market was first eased, but the extra funds did not flow out into business but piled up as member bank excess reserves. The resultant low interest rates at first helped only government bonds. Then all high-grade obligations were lifted in value by the fall in interest rates. A protracted boom in municipal securities, which are exempt from federal income taxes, followed. Finally the improved price levels encouraged capital flotations, but at first only for refunding purposes. For the first half of 1935 $713,000,000 out of the total of $1,152,000,000 of offerings, or 62 per cent, were for refunding. Eighty-five per cent of the corporate offerings were for refunding.

A controversial political point enters into the history of the last two years' stagnant new issues market. Many people in Wall Street claim that the Securities Act of 1933, intended to curb abuses in capital flotations, was so restrictive, burdensome, and punitive, that it prevented the investment market from reviving. Those who favored the legislation, however, claimed that the market for public capital offerings was already asleep before the Securities Act was passed.

In any case, the Securities Act was amended last year in such way that Wall Street was much pleased, and complaints of legal obstruction to the revival of the market have virtually disappeared.

Two definite trends are now visible in the new issues market. In the first place, the proportion of industrial and utility corporation offerings is rising, while that of municipalities and states is falling. For some months now the latter have been refunding their outstanding obligations, and in the active market of the last year which municipals enjoyed, the bulk of their needs were taken care of. On the other hand, the dying down of political excitement and the gradual rise in corporate earnings are encouraging private corporations to borrow again. Moreover, the rise of prices for Treasury obligations and high-grade municipals to the highest levels in a generation is driving investors to look for better yields in the industrial list.

**Large Issues Registered**

A new high record was made last week with registrations of security issues with the Securities and Exchange Commission of $328,000,000. Practically all of these issues will probably appear on the market within 20-30 days of registration, which means some time during July.

These registrations included the following large issues:

| Borrower | Amount |
|---|---|
| Pure Oil Company | $32,000,000 |
| Duquesne Light Company | $70,000,000 |
| Pub Svc. Co. of No. Ill | $16,000,000 |
| B. F. Goodrich Company | $28,000,000 |
| Com. Inv. Trust Co | 250,000 sh. pf stock |
| Cleveland Railway Company | $5,000,000 |
| Consolidated Oil Company | $75,000,000 |
| Armstrong Cork Company | $9,000,000 |
| Associated Telephone Co. | $8,500,000 |

In addition, previously registered issues which can be expected to appear in the next week or ten days include $48,000,000 for Armour and Company and $40,000,000 for Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company. Yesterday Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, filed registration statement for the issue of $12,500,000 4 per cent bonds to refund a 5 per cent issue.

A part of the explanation for the large volume this month is the large amount of bond redemptions which will take place. About $440,000,000 of bonds, not counting operations of the United States Treasury, will be paid off this month, the largest amount for a single month since 1927. The redemptions can be classified as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Industrials | $110,000,000 |
| Utilities | 205,000,000 |
| Railroads | 58,000,000 |
| State and municipal | 48,000,000 |
| Foreign | 20,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,000,000 |

## Armour of Delaware $48,000,000 Bonds

NEW YORK, July 9—Kuhn, Loeb & Co., The First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Edward B. Smith & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Lee Higginson Corporation and associates are offering today at 98¼ per cent and accrued interest, $48,000,000 principal amount of Armour & Company of Delaware first mortgage 20-year 4 per cent sinking fund bonds, series B, due Aug. 1, 1955. The company and its subsidiaries constitute one of the largest enterprises in the packing industry.

Out of the net proceeds of the sale of these bonds, Armour & Company of Delaware intends to apply $44,328,900 to redeem on Sept. 7, 1935, at 105 per cent its first mortgage 20-year 5½ per cent guaranteed gold bonds due 1943, now outstanding in the principal amount of $42,218,000. The balance of such net proceeds is to be used for other corporate purposes.

## Hungary to Continue 1924 Loan Payment

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 9—The American fiscal agents for the Kingdom of Hungary state loan of 1924, Speyer & Co., have received cable advices from Eliot Wadsworth, American member of the League Loans Committee, that the Hungarian Government has agreed with the committee to continue for another year the arrangements announced on July 15, 1933, for service of this loan.

This will transfer in foreign exchange 50 per cent of the interest service due Aug. 2, 1935, to Aug. 1, 1936, inclusive. The committee recommends that bondholders accept this proposal.

## Sales Tax in U. S. Now Affects Nearly Half of Population

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 9—The rapidity with which state sales taxes have been adopted in the last two years is almost unparalleled in the history of state taxation, according to the monthly bulletin of the National Industrial Conference Board. Between Jan. 1, 1933, and July 1, 1935, sales taxes were adopted by 21 states. With the exception of the gasoline tax, no single form of taxation was ever adopted by so many states in a comparable period, the Conference Board Bulletin states.

The 24 states with sales taxes now account for 48.8 per cent of the population of the United States, according to the Bulletin, and if the New York City 2 per cent retail sales tax is taken into account, the population affected by sales taxes of the retail or general type becomes almost 55 per cent.

The sales tax movement of the last few years, the Bulletin asserts, is unique in that many of the laws have been adopted as temporary measures. Resistance to a tax is lessened by including a specific date of expiration. Fourteen of the 26 laws now in effect are temporary.

## Chilean Exchange Body Limits Radio And Auto Imports

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—The United States is chiefly hit by the informal restrictions which have been placed on imports of automobiles and radio apparatus—restrictions which took the foreign trading market by surprise. The international exchange control commission—a mechanism which looks as if it may become permanent in the majority of South American countries—inaugurated the new policy by withholding its approbation of import permits to the two lines of trade.

Officially, no explanation has been given. Unofficially but none the less authoritatively, it is understood that the opinion of Chile's foreign trade experts is that automobile and radio imports have been much too high since the depression regulations were relaxed and that sales have been strained by credit competition. Besides this, it is claimed that other lines of imports have suffered by the former freedom of competition for foreign exchange. The control commission will now allot more exchange for what are classified as "vital imports"—raw materials for national factories, machinery and sanitary products.

The Ford factory in Santiago will be unaffected by the new import policy, as it imports in parts, for the assembling of cars in Chile. Since the 1935 models were placed on the market, the factory has been working at capacity.

**Auto Makers Refute Claim**

The United States embassy, in view of importers' complaints, has taken up the matter, but so far no definite answer has been given. As the reluctance of the commission to concede permits has been accentuated, however, the Chilean Automobile Association, acting in the interests of the trade, has presented an energetic petition to Finance Minister Gustave Ross.

The immediate result of the restriction, the association says, is a rise in the price of spare parts, as no new orders can be placed with the manufacturers. It refutes the claim that too many cars are being imported, inasmuch as stocks are exhausted and there are many orders pending. The argument that gold is being sent out of the country without return is met by the presentation of the balance of trade between Chile and the United States, "which might not be so favorable to Chile if this country restricts its imports." (Uncle Sam continues to be Chile's best customer.) The suggestion contained in the informal commission ruling that the automobile is a luxury is hotly contested, and it is pointed out that it brings in a big revenue to the state through taxation in many forms, while the trade gives employment to a very large number of persons.

National economists interpret the measure as "cautionary." They point out that statistical data are not yet sufficient to indicate the new levels of foreign trade and domestic business. Since the beginning of the present year there has been a slight recession in exports, causing a return of exchange vigilance. The accumulation of foreign currency for resumed payments on the foreign debt in accordance with the terms already accepted by the British bondholders has made the exchange guardians even more watchful of their resources.

**Critical Point Reached**

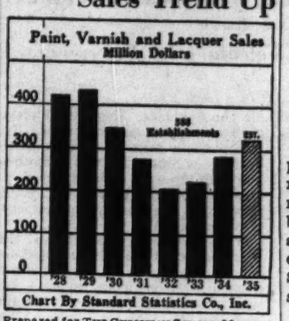
Central bank authorities report all-round vigilance. There is a general feeling that the nation is at a critical point in its economic regeneration program. The liberality of the banks in granting credit at relatively low interest rates, coupled with the stimulus given to building activities, contributed very effectively to enable the country to emerge from the economic depression and again enter into a period of business prosperity.

But this development brought about, in consequence, a strained position which has been accentuated of late. The enormous surplus cash holdings which the banks had accumulated owing to inflation has been gradually reduced, today's average being less than that for the three years 1927-29. In some banks the effective cash holding today is lower than the minimum called for in the banking law.

Some banks have begun to raise their discount rates and to exercise greater strictness in granting credit facilities.

A study of recent central banking policy conveys the impression that business and currency experts feel that the progress achieved until today must be consolidated before any further forward steps are authorized.

## Paint Materials' Sales Trend Up




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALES of paints, varnishes and lacquers have shown substantial gains over the low figures of 1932, but they are still far below pre-depression totals.

## Nonferrous Metals In Active Demand Among Consumers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 9—Purchasing of nonferrous metals was surprisingly active for Independence Day week, indicating that consumers are purchasing hand-to-mouth, and that holidays have no bearing on business.

In the case of both lead and zinc most of the purchasing was for prompt shipment, indicating low stocks in the hands of users.

More confidence came to the copper market, following the severe cut to 8 cents the preceding week. The new price held well and domestic purchases were gradually rising during the week to a volume of about 1000 tons a day. The foreign price of copper advanced a quarter cent a pound during the week.

Copper producers were relieved when the nuisance taxes were renewed for another two years, these including the 4-cent duty on copper, which expired June 30. However, copper producers were no sooner relaxed from this favorable legislation than it was announced at Washington that the State Department is about to start reciprocal tariff negotiations with Canada, having made a thorough study of the matter. Producers of copper, lead and zinc are fearful lest duties be lowered in favor of Canada.

The lead industry is particularly up in arms over the threat, pointing out that the admission of white lead from Belgium is tending to upset our situation, particularly since a concession to one country means a concession on the same commodity to other members of the most-favored-nation clause.

The world's visible supply of tin declined 2443 tons during June to 14,275 tons, which is close to the low of the last decade.

## U. S. Cotton Is Not Losing Its Hold in Japan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 9—Despite Japan's widespread efforts to develop new sources of raw cotton supply, maintenance of the United States' big market in that country appears assured for a good many years to come, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

In an exhaustive analysis of Japan's role as a consumer of American cotton, Miriam S. Farley, research associate, declares there is little likelihood that India, China, Latin America or other areas in which cotton production is being fostered, will displace American cotton in the Japanese market to any serious extent.

**Shift Is Difficult**

"The preference of spinners for known varieties, the difficulties of expanding acreage and yields, possible higher costs of production in new areas, competition with other crops and the growth of demand within the producing countries, all operate to slow down a shift to new sources," asserts the writer.

"Over a long period of years Japan doubtless could secure increased amounts of cotton from other countries, given the desire to do so and favorable market conditions. Some of this increase, at least, would compete with American cotton, but it seems safe to conclude that the bulk of high quality cotton will continue to be imported from the United States.

"Cotton shipped to Japan from the United States in 1934 was worth $116,654,000 or 55 per cent of United States total exports to Japan. Quantitatively this amounted to approximately 48 per cent of Japan's raw cotton imports."

Japanese cotton imports from sources other than the United States and India amounted to only 10 per cent of the total in 1934-35, a rise of less than 1 per cent in the last four years, showing that cotton from new sources does not as yet play a significant part in Japanese imports, it is indicated.

**United States Trade Helped**

"The recent expansion of Japanese cotton textile exports has, on the whole, helped American export trade more than it has hurt it. The decline in American exports of cotton manufacturers from 1931 to 1934 amounted to $10,282,000. During the same period the increase in exports of raw cotton to Japan was $36,913,000. From the export viewpoint cotton manufactures are a minor item compared with raw cotton, forming 2 per cent of total exports in 1934, as against cotton's 17 per cent.

"Owing to the presence of so many complicating factors, it is very difficult to assess the effect of the AAA upon cotton consumption in Japan. But it seems clear that such changes as can be traced to the AAA are more in the nature of a return to normal than of a deviation from normal. From the abnormally low prices of American cotton relative to Indian in 1931-32, coupled with unusually high consumption, there has been a tendency to return to a more normal relationship in both respects. As regards quantity alone, much of the restrictive effect of higher prices has been counterbalanced by the growth of Japanese demand. The quantitative decline in exports has therefore not been great."


# The SECOND NATIONAL
## Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition

June 29, 1935

RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank | | $ 8,370,026.61 |
| Due from Banks | | 9,404,316.42 |
| United States Government Securities | | 10,858,918.47 |
| Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount | | 11,749,997.43 |
| State and Municipal Securities | | 8,295,100.68 |
| Demand Loans | | 5,075,592.01 |
| | | $53,753,951.62 |
| Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days | | 8,471,133.62 |
| Other Loans | | 8,867,584.95 |
| Other Securities | | 5,583,456.82 |
| Customers' Acceptance Liability | $ 3,484,702.58 | |
| Less Amount in Portfolio | 2,696,505.22 | |
| | | 788,197.36 |
| Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures | | 300,000.00 |
| Other Assets | | 202,410.82 |
| TOTAL | | $77,966,735.19 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits: | | |
| Demand | $68,181,655.13 | |
| Time | 1,646,416.52 | |
| | | $69,828,071.65 |
| Capital | $ 2,000,000.00 | |
| Surplus | 4,000,000.00 | |
| Undivided Profits | 362,661.06 | |
| | | 6,362,661.06 |
| Reserves: | | |
| Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc. | $ 213,570.09 | |
| Contingencies | 365,692.55 | |
| Dividend | 80,000.00 | |
| | | 659,262.64 |
| Acceptances Executed for Customers | $ 3,813,245.06 | |
| Less Amount in Portfolio | 2,696,505.22 | |
| | | 1,116,739.84 |
| TOTAL | | $77,966,735.19 |

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $4,236,184.86 are secured by pledged assets totaling $4,929,692.47.



## WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

*BANK BY MAIL*

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | July 10 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | July 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Elliot Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | July 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | July 17 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | July 22 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| Brookline Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | July 10 |
| North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge | July 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | July 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | July 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | July 20 |
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Lynn Institution for Savings | Aug. 1 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Northampton Inst. for Savings | Aug. 1 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Aug. 1 |



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BEST BUILDING
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS



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NEW ISSUE

$48,000,000

# Armour and Company of Delaware

**First Mortgage Twenty-Year 4% Sinking Fund Bonds, Series B**

Dated August 1, 1935 — Due August 1, 1955

**Offering price 98¼% and accrued interest, to yield about 4.13% to maturity**

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Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

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July 9, 1935

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

# Neighbors Organized to Make Locality Friendly

Parents—Teachers
Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## 'A Good Place in Which to Live'

### *How a Neighborhood Welcomes Its Newcomers*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN A certain Midwest town that is fast becoming a small city there is one especially friendly neighborhood. Strange as it may seem, renters in this town try their best at moving time to find a house in this particular locality; strangers coming into the town often hear of it and are willing to pay a shade higher rent to live here.

Why? Because some of the far-seeing people of that neighborhood have made themselves extra neighborly and have urged all who move there to pass on the neighborliness.

For instance one newcomer in the neighborhood said to an old resident: "You will never know what you did for us when we came here as strangers. Especially for my children. They were heart broken when they found we must move from the town where they had spent their whole short lives. They felt they could never again be happy after leaving their chums and schoolmates, and were sure it would take them months to make intimate acquaintances again.

**Suited to Each One**

"But we had been in our new home only a few days when your kindly invitation came to them to meet on your grounds the children of this neighborhood. And how cordially the children of the neighborhood greeted them there. How their faces shone with joy and happiness when they came rushing in to tell us what lovely people lived in this town. Joy had an invitation to join a group of girls for a picnic the next day, Bob was asked to the baseball lot and Elaine was kindly included in a group of high school girls who were going to the local pool to swim the next afternoon.

"All their antagonism to the new town vanished and they were delighted with their new friends, although they did not forget their old friends and missed them at times. And your courtesies to us were no less than to our children. The plate of cookies on our first night's arrival and the offer to give any information that we might need about the city was so thoughtful that we simply stood and wondered why, in all the years we had known strangers to move in around us, we had not been brave and thoughtful enough to give them the glad hand at once."

**Community Interest**

In this locality the residents group together, one and all, to discuss lacks in the neighborhood or future possibilities of making the section a better place for their children to live. On one block, for instance, there stood an old house, a small run down affair that had not been rented for some time and showed the signs of neglect. The owners lived in the East and the property was being held only until some division of the estate could be decided on. Meanwhile it was an eyesore to the neighborhood. But one woman solved even this problem. Looking at it critically she saw how some improvements here and there would make the little cottage habitable for some couple who was finding it hard to pay rent for a better home. She put her idea before the neighborhood council—three men and three women who were homeowners in that locality—and a letter was written to the owners, asking if they would be willing for the neighbors to fix up the place and have the rent until their outlay was covered. Back came an answer—their heirs were perfectly willing; they had never received a penny from it since they had held it.

The men and boys of the neighborhood painted the house and mended the broken windows. They grubbed out old dead shrubbery and trimmed what perennials were still living. The women cleaned the inside and selected gay wall paper and even painted some of the rooms. Then the hunt began for just the right couple. At last when a couple, found by the very woman who had thought out the idea in the first place, gladly moved into the refurbished home, great was the joy of everyone around that the neighborhood eyesore had been removed.

The girls and boys of this neighborhood are formed into alleyway squads and there is not a sign of old debris or clutter of any kind in all those blocks. Each yard shows care and pride of possession. The free outdoor nursery yard, watched over by willing girls while mothers leave children to market or go on errands, does much to relieve young parents of the burdensome expense of special help.

"Oh I would never leave this friendly neighborhood," asserted one elderly woman. "I am far too secure here to ever want to leave. I can call a small boy to do an errand or I can let someone I know I am unable to build my fire or I can signify my desire to ride to church and all my wishes are granted me like magic."

There are problems in this neighborhood, yes, many. But the bad boy problem is handled in a kindly spirit by all concerned. Playground quarrels come before a just group for discussion. Street safety is the concern of all. And amusement places are sponsored by people whose paramount interest is the welfare and happiness of each and every person within the community.

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

© Fotvedo

**Marinieri Are Italian Schoolboys Who Devote Themselves to Those Sports Which Provide Good Training for Prospective Sailors. Upper Left—Learning to Climb Ropes. Upper Right—Specially Constructed Swings Accustom the Marinieri to the Motion of the Sea. Below—Marinieri on Their Training Ship. The Ship Consists of Masts, Spars and Rigging Installed on a Playground in Rome.**

## Ship Ahoy, Marinieri!

### *Land Sports Train Italian Boys for the Sea*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Rome

THE education of children in Italy has changed considerably during the last few years. Particular stress is now laid upon sports, which up to recent times made, on the whole, a less strong appeal to the people of Latin countries than to those of northern regions and particularly the English-speaking world.

Among Italian youth the so-called *marinieri* play a special role. The *marinieri* are schoolboys who differ from their comrades only in so far as they cultivate with great energy exercises especially applicable to sailors. In the heart of Rome the foreign visitor will be surprised to see on an asphalt playground of this large modern city a training ship for little *marinieri*. Granted it is far from being a complete ship; indeed, the *marinieri* are content with the mast, spars and rigging of a ship. Thus in the city of Rome small schoolboys are taught in their spare time how to climb rope ladders, how to splice and knot, and other mysteries dear to boyish hearts. On specially designed swings they also become accustomed to the motion of the sea.

There is no need for every member of the *marinieri* to become a sailor later in life. None of the boys are obliged to pledge themselves to a seafaring life in order to become a member of this particular athletic group. The design of the Italian State—which favors a large Italian fleet—is to draw the attention of its youth to the possibilities of a career in the navy and at the same time to give the youngsters physical training which will fit them to become sailors.

There is something in the idea, however, that aims further than the education of youthful sailors; it is a combination of sport with a technique adapted to a particular profession. Generally, sport is regarded as an end in itself, but in the case of the *marinieri*, energy is directed from the start towards a definite goal. It is not difficult to visualize other professions for which athletics could serve as specific training. For instance, certain kinds of sports would help fit groups of young boys to become future farmers or builders.

## Are You Interested in People?

### *This Young Alumna Is, as Her Job Experiences Show*

**Our Youth Round Table**
**Meets Every Tuesday**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

YOU may remember that we promised to share with you some of the letters that came in from recent college graduates to whom we wrote in connection with the series, "Questioning Youth," asking them for word-pictures of their experience in getting and holding jobs. Miss W. W. C., now in New York, has written a letter which we think will interest you in its entirety. Her experiences are, in a way, typical, judging from other letters that came in; and her clear picture of them, together with an analysis of her thoughts and reactions, may help many of you to clarify your own viewpoints and find them more significant. Here is what she wrote us.—Chairman.

* * *

New York

It isn't often these days that we give ourselves the time to crystallize in writing or discussion our observations on important aspects of our busy lives. So the challenge your letter gave me is a welcome one. It demands a sort of "stock-taking" which I know will prove of value to me, and which I hope will help you in your interesting survey.

I belonged to that very large group of students who developed in their four years at college, the desire to participate in some form of business activity after they graduated, but yet who had no talent in any one direction from which to make a start.

Hoping that experience in different occupations would give me the answer to my vocational problem, I tried several fields of work during the summer holidays. One summer I was a librarian in a small public library; the next summer a social worker in a New York slum district; the next summer a hostess and assistant to the manager in one of the Alice Foote McDougall restaurants.

**Sympathy for People**

These summer experiments showed that I had an instinctive interest and sympathy for people that enabled me to work successfully in a capacity requiring a direct contact with the public. However, this conclusion did not narrow down the field to any great extent, and, during my senior year the question mark was still a very large one as to what I should do after I graduated.

However, circumstances that affected many of us from about 1930 on, helped to shape the next few years of my life after I left college. Certain financial difficulties touching our whole family made it necessary for me to find an immediate source of income following my graduation. It was impossible for me to spend the time and the money equipping myself by taking a course in library work to take up librarian's work as a profession, or to attend the New York School for Social Workers in order to get ahead in social service work, or to specialize in dietetics at Columbia in order to later step into a position as manager of a cafeteria or dining room. Fortunately the answer to my problem came very soon. An opportunity presented itself to me, through a personal contact, to join the staff of a large residential club for women in New York, where I took the position of renting agent. I soon realized that my previous experience was proving itself a material aid in my progress in this position, for I found it easy to adjust myself to office routine, and to deal with the many diverse personalities with whom I came in contact every day.

**Hotel Training**

It struck me after a number of months at the club that a definite career for women lay in the hotel business, and so, with this in mind, I decided to apply the idea to myself. I undertook a correspondence course in hotel training, and while taking the course was able to make a comprehensive study of the different departments in the administrative end of the club, and also furthered my experience by spending a summer working in a resort hotel.

Then, when I returned to the club after the summer, and after I had spent a few more months working in the renting office, I felt I had to make a definite decision regarding the future of my work. For the time being there was small chance of advancement at the club, and since I felt I had got everything out of the position, I did not want to stay on any longer as a renting agent. So, after a great deal of thought, I decided that the best step from there would be into the field of real estate. This would be a definite correlation with my renting position at the club, and would give me a broader knowledge of the many sides of the hotel and apartment field should I ever engage in a hotel or management venture of my own.

So I took the plunge last month—and what accounts for my tardy reply to you is the fact that I am at this point just coming to the surface. Through a vocational service maintained by my college alumnae, I was able to find a place as real estate saleswoman in a large firm here in the city, and am now renting apartments on a commission basis. Here, too, there is much to learn.

**What Did College Contribute?**

Now—relating my college background to my present situation in the business world, I make several observations. During my four years at college, I developed a critical attitude toward myself and to my environment, and also a feeling of social responsibility. I learned that life was not made up of isolated day-to-day experiences, but rather that it only had meaning when we were linking each day together in a constant building toward a full realization of our potentialities. I was impressed by the need to make the most of every opportunity and situation, and advised not to stop doing this when my diploma was handed to me. Thus is developed in the college woman the desire, which is almost a moral obligation, to keep mentally alert, and which becomes a characteristic of her when she goes into business. She is constantly trying to increase her knowledge of her work, and to see it in relation to a more interesting position further along the line. The college graduate, in other words, tends to make a career out of whatever she is doing, rather than to satisfy herself with just "holding down a job."

College also develops, I believe, a certain social poise that proves of extreme value when the student or graduate undergoes an interview for a position, or in her contacts with her associates in her office, or in her dealings with the public. She has learned in college how to get along with all types of people, pleasant and unpleasant, how to express her ideas intelligently and positively, and how to be tolerant of the opinions of other people.

I also consider that the many personal contacts made while at college help to open the door to the college graduate to many opportunities. There are innumerable instances I could cite, both from my own experience and from that of my friends, when a college acquaintance or a college bureau of vocational guidance has been a decisive factor in obtaining a position. It counts a great deal to have a letter of introduction, or a bit of advice from a friend, in taking the first steps in following up a lead that may eventually result in employment.

**Period of Adjustment Severe**

From a purely practical point of view, I do not think that college adequately prepares students for the whirl of our economic world. The college is, in my opinion, an ideal training school for the girl who is not faced with the necessity of earning her living after she graduates. For the wealthy girl, it provides a cultural background, while at the same time instilling in her a definite feeling of social responsibility. Instead of spending all her energies on trips to Europe, and on an endless round of aimless entertainment, she assumes an active role in community welfare work, sponsors interesting projects in the realm of music or art, or takes an active interest in politics.

On the other hand, the girl less financially secure is pressed for time after she graduates. She should not have to go through a period of adjustment when she leaves college trying to find in a strange new environment a place for herself where she can both be self-supporting and feel she is leading a well-rounded happy life. While at college she has of course given her future a great deal of thought, but at the same time she is forced to concentrate on the more immediate problems of her college curriculum, so the business world seems a rather far-off, vague sort of thing. Then, suddenly, she is cast adrift, and is amazed to discover that there is somehow a lack of connection between what she has been studying so hard for four long years at college and what she is supposed to know in order to get a position.

I have been very much interested in Benpington College and Antioch, where definite attempts are being made to bridge that gap between the college and the outside world. At these colleges the student is not allowed to absorb herself in studies of a too general character to the exclusion of activities in which she will undoubtedly participate after graduation. Instead, with a carefully planned program of work periods in college alternating with work periods away from college, the student is brought face to face with practical problems of vocation, which can be analyzed and dealt with in the classroom under the guidance of trained minds. Then, when the student ends her college course, she is not faced with the bewildering prospect of a disinterested business world in which somehow she must make a niche for herself. Instead of hurriedly taking a secretarial course, and grabbing up the first job that is tossed to her, or enlisting as a sales clerk in a department store, she has a clear idea of what she wants to do, and a knowledge of how to go about achieving her ambition.

It is really quite impossible to estimate the full value of our college education after having been alumnae for such a few short years, and even after we have been out for some time, perhaps we will never be able to estimate its importance accurately. There is also a tendency in a discussion of this sort to base our arguments on a comparatively small group of facts and on our own personal experience, which of course does not give the true complete picture. However, I have tried to give you my sincere point of view, and hope that it will help you in your aim to get a general idea as to what the recent graduates are thinking and doing. (Miss) W. W. C.

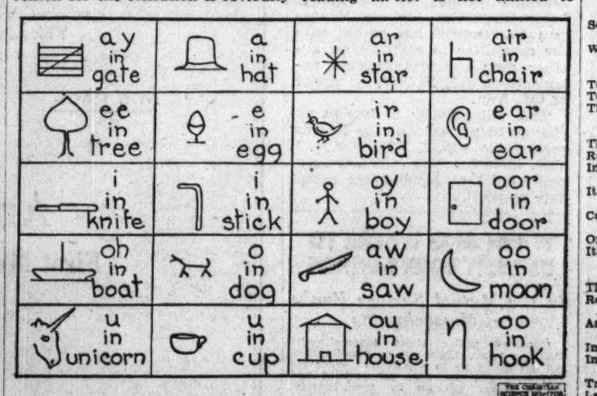
## 'Bloo-Berds' Learn Spelling

### *And the Joy of Words That Hail From Far-Off Lands*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Filey, Eng.

NO ONE can teach spelling to children without feeling that an apology is due to them on account of the endless inconsistencies of the English tongue. Slaughter, laughter; wonder, wander—there is no need to enumerate the countless pitfalls that lie in wait for the careless speller. And it will be noticed that it is among the vowel sounds that mistakes most frequently occur; seldom among the consonants. The reason for the confusion is obviously readily drawn by the children themselves, either with chalk or pencil. After we have done with Z, for zebra, we go on to AY in gate, A in hat, EE in tree, and so on. As soon as possible the keyword is discarded altogether and only the symbols and sounds remain. These symbols are rapidly assimilated by the children and the advantage of them is that by drawing them lightly over the top of puzzling syllables in their reading-games and reading-books the meaning of any word is immediately clear and the children's choice of reading matter is not limited to books and games whose sense is far beneath their level of intelligence.




**This Chart Helps the 'Blue-Birds' Learn Vowel Combinations. The Symbols Can Be Readily Drawn by the Children Themselves.**

From the very beginning spelling and speech-training are correlated, because the one reacts on the other. It is obvious that John will continue to write "drafe" until he learns to say "giraffe" and "sumren" until he can say "submarine." In connection with each symbol we learn jingles and exercises which are either home-made or borrowed from Miss Elsie Fogerty or the Monitor articles on Speech-Training.

Peter has neat feet
The neatest ever seen.
Peter has neat feet
Because his shoes are clean.

Over the ocean the great ships roll
Till slowly they come rolling home.

Down they go and round about
Round about and in and out

because we have a total of 21 vowel sounds to be represented by five vowels, which even when twisted into every possible combination are still unequal to the task.

My first care with the Blue-Birds is to supply them with a symbol for every vowel sound. To give them the recognized phonetic symbols would be to invite confusion with the alphabetical signs, as yet barely assimilated. So a new plan must be adopted. "Why is it," I ask myself, "that while pictures—the ubiquitous apple, bat and cat, are tacked onto all the consonants and to the five simple vowels which present little difficulty, the complicated vowel combinations are denied this most useful assistance?"

So I present the Blue-Birds with a chart with symbols that can be

In Towser's mouth a mouse-brown trouser!
"Ough! Ough!! Ough!!!" yells Dr. Dowser.

Chip chop, chip chop! The woodman with his chopper chops.
Chip chop, chip chop! Stout and strong and proper chops.

Cook took a look at her cookery book.

Lear's "Akond of Swat," with its ingenious variations on one vowel-sound, provides another lively spelling and speech training exercise.

To facilitate spelling drill, an exercise inevitable under any system, each Blue-Bird makes hmiself a "spelling box." This is a little chest-of-drawers manufactured from match boxes with 20 to 21 little drawers on each of which appears a sound-symbol. The children choose their own words, write them correctly on slips of cardboard, with the vowels forming the vowel sound carefully outlined in colored pencil, and sort each word according to sound into its appropriate drawer. By this means each child builds up his own individual vocabulary and there is happy co-operation in collecting different methods of spelling the same sound—collection, whether autographs, china or tram-tickets, has a special charm for young and old, and words have a fascination of their own, so that few of us would sacrifice our tangled irrational methods for any system of "simplifid speling."

**Travel-Stained Veterans**

Our words are travel-stained veterans which have come to us from distant times and far-off lands. As the Blue-Birds realize something of this from the outset, they more easily forgive the many inconsistencies laid bare in the spelling lesson, and we anticipate that one day instead of dry lists of words, spelling exercises somewhat on these lines will begin to appear:

(With apologies to Walt Whitman.)

I sing to you the joy of words, of words, words, words, words,
Words without sense or meaning, without rhyme or reason.
Without subject, predicate or object.

I declare there is more poetry in an Army and Navy Stores list
Than in all the sonnets ever penned.

Words divorced from their meaning are then most pregnant with meaning.

Some words breathe the spirit of America: words with short clean-cut syllables.
Words that are easy to say—jolly, jerky, crisp and definite.

Toboggan, Tomahawk, Wigwam, Mocassin, Tobacco, Mahogany, Maize and Tomato.
This is the good, authentic voice of old America.

The Anglo-Saxon terse and spare of speech
Re-lives in Ox, Ass, Cow, Sheep, Pig.
In Luck, Work, Make, Buy, Hut and Cloak.

Italy speaks to us in accents langorous and mellifluous
Contralto, Umbrella, Macaroni, Soprano, Cantata,
Oratorio, Volcano, Sonata.
Italy sings to the world. Her everyday life is an opera.

The sea-salty homely old Dutchman
Reveals himself in language as tight and as trim
As his ships and his homes and his gardens,
In Knapsack and Wagon and Brandy.
In Trek, Stoker, Deck, Blunderbuss, Yacht.

Tragedy, Museum, Cynic, Stoic, Philosophy, Labyrinthine, Herculean,
Eschatology, Demonology, Allegory.
Such words thundering sonorously down the centuries
Bewray the fluent-tongued the subtle-sensed Greek.

But best of all I love the words that lend their own life to sounds otherwise formless and dead,
As Buzz, Crow, Murmur, Bubble and Crackle,
Hiss, Flap, Coo, Whisper, Sob, Moan.
Whizz, Crash, Bang, Hullaballoo.

Alleluia, Cherubim, Seraphim
Come bathed in celestial fire
From down-trodden mystical Jewry—
The land that first taught us to pray.

Oh words, rich words, I would free you
From cruel confinements in contexts
No more to be the sport of poets and word-spinners—
For words are greater than poems.

It is perhaps impermissible to jest on so grave a subject as spelling, but, joking apart, I believe the Blue-Birds will spell all the better for learning to enjoy words.

A. DOROTHY HORSFIELD

## Normal Interests For Teen Age Girl

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

RECENTLY I heard a mother, before a group of her friends, tease her 14-year-old son about his girl. She seemed pleased to think that he was taking 13-year-old Mary (we shall call her that because it isn't her name) to the picture show once a week. She even told before the embarrassed youth that the first time he took Mary, he allowed her to pay her own way. But Mary happens to be the daughter of a friend. Is this mother going to be so pleased when he decides that if he can escort Mary to the picture show, he can take other girls?

This same mother allows her boy to drive the family car—when he takes Mary—in a state where the legal driving age for a boy is 16. Is she teaching him to be a law-abiding citizen?

I have a 14-year-old daughter. She is not allowed to go to picture shows with boy friends. My reason is that she is too young. If I allow her to go with the sons of my friends, other boys will see her there and begin asking her for "dates." But I do not say to her: "You are too young." I keep her so busy that when one of the "very young men" does telephone she has something else to do.

Last summer, when I realized that the boys and girls were having swimming parties—with a decided tendency to pair off—I took a decided interest in swimming. I had to drop some of my grown-up interests to do it, but I found that it more than compensated. I discovered that my daughter's friends thought it great sport to swim with me because few mothers bothered to come along. By autumn I had improved my swimming greatly; I had complained little of the heat, and I was a closer friend of my daughter than I had ever been.

**Skating Too**

Last winter I learned to ice skate. At first, it seemed very difficult, for I was reared far from frozen rivers and ponds. But a new ice rink was built in our city and I was told: "Why, Mother, all the boys and girls are going to the rink. I've just got to go!" Right then I knew that I, too, just had to go. And I resolved that I wouldn't sit on the side-lines and freeze. I haven't. And if you've never glided around a shining circle of ice to the tune of the "Skating Song," I suggest that you try it.

And then there are music lessons. Why, I know a mother and father who started giving their daughter lessons on the harp when she was nine years old just so that she would have a definite interest to tide her over the early part of the restless, active "teen" age. To their surprise and joy, she has become one of the finest harpists in the city; and she was so busy at fourteen that the boy question never became a problem.

My daughter enjoys piano lessons. But if your daughter doesn't, there are numberless other studies from which to choose. Why not dancing, painting, drawing, vocal music, expression, lessons, or some handicraft?

**Exchange Talents**

Many mothers exchange of their talents. Once I exchanged German lessons for elocution lessons for my daughter. Another time when I moved and couldn't take our piano, I advertised and got one rent free for a year just by paying the drayage from where it had been stored. Oh, there are so many ways of going about keeping these active youngsters busy.

I feel that to tease them about their "boy friend" or their "girl friend" is unwise. they will either suffer from embarrassment or develop a "smarty, come-back-at-you" attitude. The first is unkind, and no parent need be surprised if the second develops into "wise-cracking" insolence.

## *In Rural Schools*

In the musical appreciation manual, prepared for the University of Florida's "School of the Air," President John J. Tigert is quoted as saying:

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# Jimmy Foxx's Homer Decides All-Star Game

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9—For the third successive year, a team of American League all-stars forced defeat upon a similar team of National Leaguers. In the Municipal Stadium here yesterday, before an official attendance of 69,812, the junior circuit boys, managed by Detroit's Mickey Cochrane, scored a 4-to-1 victory over Frankie Frisch's Nationals, mostly through the combined efforts of Jimmy Foxx, Lefty Gomez and Mel Hartler. This year's margin of victory was more than ever before, as the Americans won by 4 to 2 in 1933 at Comiskey Park in Chicago and followed this up with a 9-to-7 triumph last season at the Polo Grounds in New York City.

The American Leaguers went into the annual battle the underdog, but they actually had the game clinched as early as the first inning. Frisch upset pregame predictions by starting Bill Walker, left-handed ace of the St. Louis Cardinals, in the box for the Nationals. Walker did fairly well, but made the mistake of cutting the plate with a three-and-two curve to Jimmy Foxx in the initial inning and the Athletics' slugger drove the ball into the left field stands for a home run. Lou Gehrig was on base at the time, giving the Americans a two-run advantage, a lead they never lost.

**Second for Gomez**

In the three all-star games to date, the American Leaguers have hit only two home runs, but both of them won games. Babe Ruth's smash with a man on base won the battle at Comiskey Park. Yesterday, Foxx settled this year's contest. After his tremendous "poke" the National Leaguers couldn't catch their opponents. The Americans scored another run in the second off Walker and a fourth two innings later while Hal Schumacher, ace of the Giants staff and whom many thought should have started yesterday's game, was throwing them up. But these runs were only adding insult to injury, for Connie Mack's Mr. Foxx had settled the affair.

Gomez and Harder pitched splendid ball for the winners. The former, who wears the uniform of the Yankees, was credited with his second all-star victory, for he was also the winning boxman at Chicago in 1933. Harder, incidentally, was the victor last season in New York. The Americans would do well to sign this pair for next year.

Cochrane, like Frisch, changed his starting selection just before warm-up time, nominating the Yankee star in preference to Harder, who is with Walter Johnson's Cleveland Indians. Therefore, Gomez started his third straight all-star contest. He came through sensationally in the six innings he worked, allowing only three hits and a single run. He was almost complete master of the National League's lineup of dangerous sluggers, who were picked this year to turn the tables on their American rivals.

In the seventh, eighth and ninth innings, Harder pitched, and was equally as effective as Gomez. The Cleveland right-hander yielded only one safety during the three innings. In 1934 he entered the all-star game as a relief pitcher and delivered one-hit ball in the last five innings, which gives him the remarkable record of having allowed only two hits against the Nationals in eight innings of pitching. Any man who can accomplish that against such sluggers as Ott, Medwick, Terry and others is truly a great pitcher.

The Americans made eight hits, two off Walker in two innings, four off Schumacher in four, one off Derringer in one and another off Dizzy Dean in the ninth. Charlie Gehringer of Detroit and Foxx each had two out of three. Al Simmons of the White Sox had two out of four. Gehringer and Simmons collected a single and double. Foxx also batted in his team's fourth run. Joe Cronin drove in the third in the second inning with a long fly.

**Simmons Batting .462**

For the winners, Gehringer, Simmons, Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Ben Chapman of the Yankees, have participated in three all-star games. Their batting averages for these contests follow: Simmons, .462; Gehringer, .444; Chapman, .286; Cronin, .250, and Gehrig, .000. Gehrig, one of the greatest hitters of modern baseball, has failed to hit safely in three games. Yesterday he hit one of the longest drives of the afternoon, but Joe Moore of the Giants, playing center field for the Nationals, caught it about 450 feet from the plate.

Rollie Hemsley of the Browns produced a long triple to left field in the second inning, his only hit of the game, and scored on Cronin's fly out to deep center. Joe Vesmik of the Indians added a single to the American total.

The four hits made by the National Leaguers were divided equally among Martin of the Cardinals, Vaughan of the Pirates, Terry of the Giants and Wilson of the Phillies. Vaughan started the Nationals' only rally by hitting to right-center for two bases in the fourth. Mel Ott of the Giants, who went hitless yesterday, sent up a pop fly, and Medwick accepted a base on balls. Terry came through with a single, however, and Vaughan raced home from second. That was the only chance National League rooters had to cheer.

The attendance, although under the record figure that was expected, did establish a new high mark for all-star classics. Gross receipts were announced at $93,692.80, another new high. Most of this money goes toward the care of old and needy ball players. And although this morning the National League all-stars are returning to their respective clubs with another defeat in their bat bag, they should feel jubilant over the sizable check that will swell the treasury of a worthy cause.

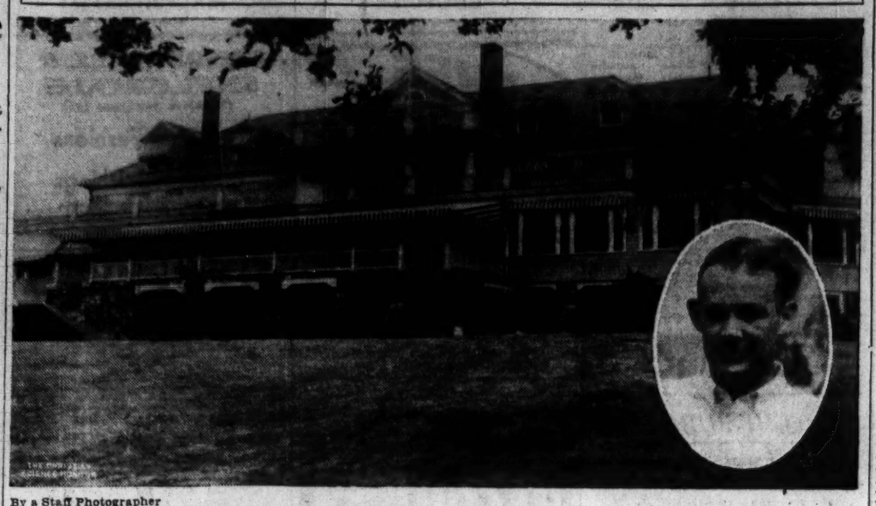
**Miss Wethered and Smith Win**

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Playing before 4000 spectators, the biggest gallery of her American tour to date, Joyce Wethered, England's great woman golfer, teamed with Horton Smith to defeat Mildred (Babe) Didrikson and Gene Sarazen in an exhibition match at the Oak Park Country Club. Miss Wethered and Smith won under California foursome rules 12 and 4, but the margin was reduced to 1 up on a best-ball basis.

**Sussex Wins Easily**

LONDON, July 9 (Canadian Press) — Aided by superb bowling Sussex overwhelmed Gloucester by an innings and 96 runs yesterday to improve its standing in the English County cricket competition.

## Famous Massachusetts Golf Club



By a Staff Photographer

**Where Bay State Amateur Golf Title Aspirants Battled Today. Inset—W. O. (Bill) Blaney, Club Member, and Defending Champion**

# Historic Brae Burn Host To Another Championship

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Another golf championship is being held on the Brae Burn Country Club course. That is not so surprising. Apart from The Country Club of Brookline, no Massachusetts golf course chronicles the winning of titles such as Brae Burn boasts. State and national champions have been crowned on this West Newton layout, which was incorporated back in 1897.

Today over 100 golfers teed off from in front of the clubhouse seeking to qualify for the right to play for the title of Masssachusetts amateur champion, now held by a Brae Burn member, W. O. (Bill) Blaney. Naturally every requisite so vital to successfully conducted tournaments will be taken care of, for Brae Burnites not only harbor among them men capable of winning championships, but men who know how to conduct them.

The historical old course, located in West Newton, has housed national amateur, national open, women's national, several state amateur tournaments for men and women as well as state open championships. The club itself has won more than its share in the Windeler Shield competition and all in all Brae Burn rates with the elite courses of the United States in every way.

Back in 1906 Harriot Curtis brought nation-wide fame to the course by winning the national women's title and the same year the state title was won there by A. G. Lockwood. In 1919 Walter Hagen defeated Mike Brady in a playoff for the national open honors at Brae Burn and in 1928 Bobby Jones routed Phil Perkins, 10 and 9 for the national amateur championship.

This will be the seventh state men's amateur championship on the course which also has been host to four state open contests. Five Brae Burn members have won the state amateur title, Percival Gilbert first taking the title in 1909 and then followed H. W. Stucklen, 1910; J. G. Anderson, 1911; K. E. Mosser, 1923, and last year Bill Blaney.

That club record for state champions is good in view of the fact that three golfers in state competition, Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford and Fred Wright won 15 out of the 30 titles. Ouimet, playing from Woodland, won six times as did Wright from Albermarle. Guilford, also from Woodland, won three times. Under this sort of monopolizing, the five champions from Brae Burn look very good.

**Opposition Is Severe**

If Bill Blaney can repeat, he will be the first Brae Burn player to hold the championship twice. His chances are favorable in that he never wilts under pressure and is playing on his home course. The opposition is plenty severe with Wright near the top of his game and such luminaries as Willie Turnesa, if he plays; Johnny Nies, Ed Kirouac, 1932 titlist; Emory Stratton, R. R. Gorton, veteran club member and a dangerous man on the home course; Joe Lynch, 1933 champion; Fred Wright, six times champion, and several others capable of enacting the "dark horse" role to Blaney's discomfiture.

With 126 listed for starting times, the grand scramble will be under way at nine o'clock sharp (although some specially privileged newspapermen tee off at 8:45 for their convenience). At the close of the day some 64 of these will be eligible to continue on in match play which will terminate Saturday with two semifinals in the morning and an 18-hole final in the afternoon.

During the medal play, competition for the Windeler Shield will be keen. The low five men from any club total scores will determine the club to be honored with the trophy for the ensuing year.

Yesterday the course was available for practice rounds and several took advantage, with Kirouac turning up with the best, 72. Other scores were Wilfred Crossley 74, Lynch 75, Mel Merritt 75, Stratton and Blaney, 78.

# Sports Fans of Sunny Spain Enjoy Many Athletic Events

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MADRID—In Spain, as in all other European countries, the sign of the goal-post tells of a profound social change, the absorption of organized sport into the national life. Fifteen years ago, in Spain, if you saw a stream of people flowing in one direction through the streets, the attraction was a bullfight; now the same spectacle is more likely to betoken an Association Football game in one of the large stadia which have sprung up all over Europe since the World War. It would not be accurate to say yet that the bullfight is a thing of the past, or that the Spanish have entirely lost interest in this centuries-old "sport," with its trappings of pomp and ceremony; but it is quite true to say that soccer football is now easily the chief national amusement of the young Spaniard, just as it is of all the other young Continentals.

Spain enjoys the distinction of being the first Continental nation to defeat a soccer team officially labeled "England"—this was done as far back as 1928—and the success gave great impetus to the game here. The standard in Spain is not, however, as high as that obtaining in Britain, where the game originated, and when the Spanish national eleven visited England a few seasons ago it had a decidedly chastening experience at the hands (or rather feet) of the English professionals. Seven goals to one was the score, and the margin does not exaggerate the superiority of the home players on that day. Visits of British teams to this country are always popular and last May, Sunderland, runner-up to the famous Arsenal Club in the English league championship competition of 1934-35 played several matches here.

**Soccer Stars, Not Toreadors**

League and cup competitions form the main program of the Spanish soccer season, and the immense growth in popularity of the sport has led to the adoption of professionalism. The strength of the game is better gauged, of course, by the number of people who play it than by the number who watch it, and in Spain today there is scarcely a village which has not a team of its own. During the past 10 years the number of clubs and players has multiplied by at least 10. And the little boys aspire to be soccer stars, not toreadors.

The sports movement in Spain may be said to have begun in 1908, when the Sociedad Gimnastica Espanola instituted running races along the famous Paseo da Castellana to the village of Chamartin and back. These events took place every 15 days, and, besides introducing athletics and physical culture to the Spanish public, they provided an amusing spectacle for the Madrilenos. From this modest commencement has grown the network of athletic clubs that is now a pride and delight of the Spanish people.

It must not be thought that soccer and athletics are the only sports interests in Spain. Far from it. The indigenous game of pelota—one of the fastest games in the world—is keenly played, while motor and motorcycle racing, lawn tennis, golf, rowing, swimming, equestrianism, cross-country running, cycling, billiards, pony polo, skiing, yachting, field hockey, wrestling, boxing, motorboating, aeronautics, gymnastics, fencing, basketball, mountain-climbing and Rugby football all claim a following. The American national game of baseball has not yet obtained any hold here. Motorcycle racing on the roads provides the public with many a big thrill, and our picture today shows a phase in the recent international race here on the Caso de Campo circuit.

Women's sport in Spain is really a development of the last five years. A few athletic clubs for women existed before 1930, but it was in that year that girl students began to practice athletics in earnest. Their efforts received encouragement and now Spanish sportswomen are numbered in thousands.

**Lawn Tennis Stars**

Golf, which in most parts of the Continent comes more under the heading of the tourist industry than under that of popular sports, is on the boom in Spain, as is lawn tennis. Every town of importance in the country can boast some courts, and as greater facilities are provided, so the general standard of play rises. The last Spanish championships at San Sebastian in September attracted a large international entry of players, including some from the United States. Spains No. 1 man player is Enrique E. Maier, who reached the "last eight" at the Wimbledon championships of 1932. The leading woman player is Elia de Alvarez, thrice runner-up in the women's singles championship at Wimbledon. In 1926 she lost to Mrs. L. A. Godfree, England, and in the two following years her conqueror was Mrs. Helen Wills Moody.

So much is heard about "Sunny Spain" that it may not be generally realized that one of the pastimes most enthusiastically pursued here in the winter months is snow sport of the class cultivated to perfection among the Alps of Switzerland. Skiing, indeed, is a strong feature of the winter sports program in Madrid, and it is no new thing. Every winter there are abundant opportunities on the slopes of the famous range of Guadarramas Mountains in the north of the capital. Yacht racing enjoys considerable popularity at various places on the Cantabrian and Catalonian coasts, and also along the stretches of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Santander, Corunna, San Sebastian, Barcelona, Bilbao and Vigo are all cities specially interested in the sport of sailing.

**Influence of an Ex-King**

Quite a big share of the credit for making Spain a sporting nation must be given to the ex-King Alfonso, who was a genuinely popular figure in British sporting circles, and spared no effort to develop in his own country the beneficial tendencies for play which he saw elsewhere. Far from being just a theoretical sportsman, he was himself a keen polo player, motorist, yachtsman and rifle shot.

From what has been written you will see that Spain, long regarded as a country apart and one removed by inseparable barriers of tradition and temperament from the social developments that took place among other European peoples, has sprung into merited prominence as a nation of sport lovers. Spring is the season of the year when the new urge for games is most clearly observable in national life here. The Spanish primavera, the springtime, is of such a quality in its brief duration that athletic activity seems greatly stimulated. In the sporting sense, each primavera is brighter than the one that went before it, and the variety of athletic enterprise at the present time would be gratifying to many a nation older in sport than Spain.

## Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

*By a Staff Writer*

July 9, 1910

CY YOUNG, the "noblest Roman of them all," trying for his 500th major league pitching victory, was beaten by his former teammates, the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 4. The Sox drove the Cleveland veteran out of the box in the second inning after getting six hits and three runs. The deciding run scored in the eighth inning when Tris Speaker walked with one out, took second on an infield out and came home on Gardner's single to right field.

## *Soccoli Keeps Nutmeg Golf Honors to Fore*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 9 (AP)—Connecticut golfers united today to congratulate Dom Soccoli, dimunitive New Britain linksman, who helped keep the Nutmeg State on top in New England Public Golf Association competition.

Soccoli won his second New England public links tournament here yesterday with a 36-hole score of 144, leading almost 130 competitors and taking the title from Bruno Pardee of New Haven who finished with 154. Soccoli was New England title holder in 1933, winning in the tournament at Worcester, Mass.

Connecticut superiority was upheld further yesterday by the New Haven Municipal Golf Association team which posted a medal score of 1259, giving the Elm City combine the team championship for the second successive year. The New Haveners finished in front of 10 other teams and two other clubs in the tourney were not represented by full squads.

## *Helen Jacobs Eager To Play Rival Again*

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—Completely refreshed after a week end spent in the country and her dauntless spirit again at a high ebb, Helen Hull Jacobs is already looking forward to more battles with her old adversary, Helen Wills Moody—but not for any part of $25,000.

Shortly after Miss Jacobs bowed to her fellow Californian in the Wimbledon singles final last Saturday, the pair was offered that sum to play on the Pacific coast.

"A match like that," said Miss Jacobs, "would not mean anything to me. I'm sure Helen (Moody) feels the same way about it.

"After all, since Helen and I began playing each other I've come up from 125 points behind to within a point of winning. Maybe I'll win the next time. Anyway, it's mighty hard to quit trying."

## Princeton Average .639 For Past Sport Year

PRINCETON, N. J., July 9 (AP)—Princeton University athletic teams compiled a winning average of .639 for the academic year 1934-35, winning 219, losing 122 and breaking even in six of 347 contests, the university athletic association announced yesterday. This record covers all fields of sport and includes 23 varsity teams, 10 jayvee teams and 20 freshman outfits.

Yale proved one of the worst stumbling blocks, Princeton athletes losing 28 out of 46 engagements with the Elis. The hardest blow of all was the 7—0 defeat Yale handed Princeton on the gridiron last fall. Princeton fared better against its other "big three" foe, Harvard, the Crimson won only 13 out of 31 contests.

# By-Plays

**By George M. R. Holmes**
*Sports Editor*

**Wimbledon Is Still Wimbledon**

BACK in 1923 when the British lawn tennis authorities surrendered the claim that the lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon was the world's championship event and the winners in that tournament became the all-England champions, there were some followers of the game who expressed the opinion that Wimbledon would not continue to hold the prestige in lawn tennis which it had been enjoying. It was their claim that the granting of less important titles to the winners would fail to attract the best players as in days gone by; but time has proved that they were very much in the wrong. World title or no world title, Wimbledon is still Wimbledon and it will continue so to be for many many years to come.

**Just a Glimpse at the 1935 Results**

Just take a short glimpse at the tournament and see what kind of a picture it has left for the tennis public to gaze upon. In the first place, it found practically all the leading amateur players of the world taking part. It drew a daily crowd that will not be exceeded, if equaled, in any tournament of its length this year, and it produced tennis which will probably not be equaled during 1935. Honors which are yet to be played for so far as 1935 tennis is concerned are the Davis Cup European zone final, interzone final and challenge round, all of which will be played in England, the United States singles and doubles championships and Wightman Cup matches, which will be played in the United States. This is indeed a very imposing list, yet we venture to say that it will not produce the class of tennis or color which has just prevailed at Wimbledon.

**The Two Helens Furnish Climax**

And what a climax the two Helens furnished at Wimbledon! Meeting for the first time since Mrs. Moody was forced to default in the United States singles championship in 1933, the two famous players from far-off California were not only playing for the Wimbledon championship, but they were settling a couple of questions which had been with the tennis public of the world ever since Mrs. Moody defaulted. Had Mrs. Moody reached the stage where she was not able to defeat Helen Jacobs and would she ever be able to come back to championship class? These were the questions which fate decided should be answered in the final at Wimbledon, and no wonder the scene of the battle was packed to the very limit. Mrs. Moody answered the questions beyond all doubt, and her victory will go down in history as one of the greatest comebacks ever staged in sports.

**The Seeding at Wimbledon**

When the committee seeded the players for the Wimbledon tournament there was quite a bit of talk regarding the justice of the ranking; but once again the tournament has proven that the lawn tennis authorities at this famous club know what it is all about when picking the best players. In the men's singles, the only upsets that occurred in the ranks of the seeded were the victory of Vivian McGrath of Australia over Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of the United States in the first round and the victory of J. Donald Budge of the United States over Christian Boussus of France in the fourth round and over H. W. Austin, England, in the quarterfinal round. Neither McGrath nor Budge was seeded, while Allison was seeded No. 5 and Austin No. 4. There were only two real upsets in the women's division. One, when Peggy Scriven, seeded No. 7, lost to Mrs. Whittingstall and the other time when Dorothy E. Round, seeded No. 1 and the holder of the title, lost to Joan Hartigan. Any time those called upon to seed players in a big tournament where so many players of high rank are involved can do as well as was done at Wimbledon in 1935, they may be very well pleased with their work.

**Great Britain Comes Back**

It is many a day since subjects of Great Britain have come off with as many Wimbledon titles as was the case this year. Frederick J. Perry was the real hero as he kept the men's singles title at home for the second successive time. This is the first time in over 20 years that a British subject has held the title two years in succession. Great Britain also took the women's and mixed doubles and Australia kept the men's doubles in the British kingdom. This is a showing of which the British may well be proud.

# Sporting Around the Hub

**Rain Prevents Start of Tournaments at Longwood**

IT APPEARS that the Longwood Cricket Club officials have picked the wrong week for their historic Longwood Bowl tennis tournament. At least, the first two days have been long because of light and heavy showers.

Yesterday was not as wet as today, but officials, desiring to protect the grass courts for the coming national doubles championships, postponed the opening matches. Several of the men players invaded the near-by Longwood Covered Courts. It was warm inside the two-court structure, but the boys were pleased with a workout.

The women's invitation tournament was scheduled to start this morning. A number of the players took to the courts shortly after 10 o'clock, but rain forced them to seek the shelter of the clubhouse after a few rallies.

**Carnival at Fenway Park**—One of the features of the intercity athletic carnival at Fenway Park today will be a baseball game late this afternoon between New York and Boston city employees. The New York team is one of the fastest semi-professional clubs in the east. The Boston city team, which has been holding practice three times a week at Franklin Field, is comprised of local college and semi-professional stars employed in the city departments, many of them with records, and all strong players.

**Swimming Defenders**—Charles Kyle of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, Charlestown division, plans to defend his New England senior 100-meter backstroke championship Friday night in the fourth annual swimming meet of the Canobie Lake Swimming Club at Salem, N. H.

Alice Bridges of the Whitin A. C., will defend in both the 100-meter freestyle and 220-yard backstroke events, and Esther Morrison of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline, will defend in the high-board diving.

**Miss Didrikson to Visit Hub**—Mildred Babe Didrikson, famed girl athlete, will be seen as a golfer in these parts, with Gene Sarazen, at Woodland, July 16. They also may play on the United Shoe M. A. A. course, Northampton links, and one or two others before playing at Marshfield on July 21. In company with Sarazen and under his coaching, the girl golfer should progress rapidly and blend her short game along with her tremendously long hitting.

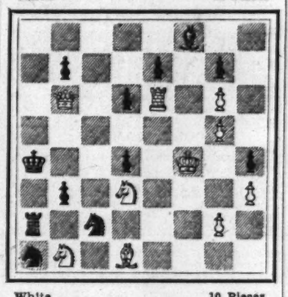
**Here and There**—Three Rhode Island swimmers have been chosen, with 13 others to make a trip to Japan for an international meet. They are Matt Chrostowski, John Higgins and Russell Branch . . . Ed Kirouac, former champion, yesterday scored a 72 on the Brae Burn links, preparing for the Bay State amateur golf championship opening there today . . . Rosemond Vahey, Massachusetts champion, and Mrs. William H. Anders, both of Vesper, led the field of qualifiers in Tedesco's annual invitation women's four-ball golf tournament, scoring a 77. Deborah Verry, Taunuck, and Frances Stebbins of Brae Burn, placed second with 79 . . . A strong field of runners will compete in the New England A. A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship road race in Dedham and Westwood July 27 . . . Bill Hamilton of the Boston Herald won the weekly newspapermen's golf tourney at Trapelo, yesterday, carding an 84.

# Chess

**By Frederick R. Chevalier**

**Problem No. 1737**
By S. Loyd

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Taken from B. G. Laws' "The Two-Move Chess Problem," which, despite its 45 years, remains a classic introduction to the "modern" chess problem.

**Problem No. 1738**
By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black — 8 Pieces

White — 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Wainwright, a Boston resident, was one of America's greatest composers. This problem appeared in Brentano's Chess Monthly, 1882, and was awarded sixth prize.

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 1735. R-R8

No 1736. 1. Kt-QB4 — threat
2. R-K3ch
1. ——— — KtxReh, Kt-Kt6, B7, K7, K3, or B4ch
2. Kt-Kt2ch
1. ——— — KtxPch
2. Kt-K5ch

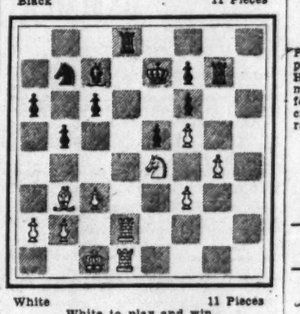
End-Game No. 259. White wins: 1 KtxBP, RxKt; 2 R-K7, Kt-Q4; 3 BxKt, PxB; 4 RxBch, etc. Although White's KtxBP doesn't appear to be particularly decisive, Black cannot squirm without making matters worse.

**End-Game**

Here is how Marco finished off Hodges at Cambridge Springs. The winning move is surprisingly final for an ending of this sort.

**End-Game No. 260**

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and win

**Notes**

K. C. Howard, one of our finest composers, has assumed the problem editorship of the American Chess Bulletin.

This game, from the Moscow tournament, shows Capablanca outplaying his Russian opponent with relentless accuracy. An early K-side attack ultimately triumphed, despite the fact that Ragosin moved his K from KKt to QKt in the effort to get out of trouble!

**Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Opening**

| Capablanca White | Ragosin Black | Capablanca White | Ragosin Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 26 B-K2 | K-R |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 27 B-R5 | R-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 28 Q-QR2 | Q-Q |
| 4 P-QR3(a) | BxKtch | 29 B-Q2 | Kt-R3 |
| 5 PxB | P-Q3 | 30 Q-Kt3 | Kt-Kt3(e) |
| 6 Q-B2 | Castles | 31 P-R4 | R-Kt(f) |
| 7 P-K4 | P-K4 | 32 P-R5 | Kt-B(g) |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-B4 | 33 Q-R2 | Q-B |
| 9 Kt-K2 | Kt-B3 | 34 B-Kt3(h) | P-Kt3 |
| 10 P-Q5 | Kt-K2 | 35 P-R6 | Q-Q |
| 11 P-B3 | Kt-Q2(b) | 36 K-Q2 | Q-B |
| 12 P-KB4 | Kt-QKt3 | 37 R-QKt2 | Q-Q |
| 13 P-Kt4 | P-B3(c) | 38 Q-Kt | P-Kt4(i) |
| 14 Kt-Kt3 | K-B3(d) | 39 PxP | Kt-Kt3 |
| 15 P-Kt5 | Kt-Kt1 | 40 Q-R2 | P-B5 |
| 16 P-B4 | K-K | 41 Q-R3 | Q-B2 |
| 17 P-B5 | Q-K2 | 42 K-B | R-KB |
| 18 Q-KKt2 | K-Q | 43 QR-Kt2 | Q-Kt |
| 19 Kt-R5 | K-B2 | 44 Q-Kt4 | B-Q |
| 20 PxP | PxP | 45 R-Kt2 | R-KB |
| 21 Kt-Kt7 | B-Q3 | 46 Kt-K6(j) | BxKt |
| 22 P-KR5 | QR-B | 47 QPxB | R-QB2 |
| 23 P-R6 | K-Kt | 48 QxQP | Kt-K2 |
| 24 R-KKt1 | R-KB2 | 49 R-Q | Resigns |
| 25 R-Kt | Q-B | | |

(a) The trouble with this move is that it leads to doubled QB pawns, and a hole at QKt3. The P at QB4 becomes weak, and in some instances Black is able to win it with Kt-QB3, QR4 P-QKt3 B-R3, etc.

(b) 11 . . . Kt-K (threatening P-B4); and if 12 P-Kt4, Kt-Kt3 permits Black to hold back White's KRP, with a blocking of White's K-side chances.

(c) Euwe indicates as correct for Black 13 . . . B-Q2, for if White replies 14 P-R4, then Q-K; 15 P-R5, Kt(Kt3)-B, followed by P-QKt3, which is all right for Black.

(d) This march to safety doesn't help much, for Black is too completely on the defensive.

(e) If 30 . . . R-Kt; 31 Kt-K6!

(f) If 31 . . . BxP; 32 Q-R2 (threatens RxKt), B-Q2; 33 Kt-K6, BxKt; 34 BPxB, and the threat B-B7 is fatal.

(g) If 32 . . . Kt-R5; 33 Kt-K6!

(h) Enabling the major pieces to move from one flank to the other.

(i) White has been carefully making this move lose a P, but if Black remains passive, White continues Q-KB, Kt-K6, etc., with pressure on the KBP.

(j) At last. If Black now plays 46 . . . R-B. White can continue 47 RxKt, RxR; 48 Kt-B7ch, QxKt; 49 RxRch, B-B; 50 BxKt, PxB; 51 B-K8!

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis | 50 | 31 | .617 |
| Indianapolis | 42 | 35 | .545 |
| Kansas City | 40 | 34 | .541 |
| Milwaukee | 39 | 35 | .527 |
| Columbus | 39 | 38 | .506 |
| St. Paul | 37 | 38 | .493 |
| Toledo | 34 | 42 | .447 |
| Louisville | 23 | 51 | .311 |

**Results July 8**

St. Paul 10, Louisville 4.
Minneapolis 4, Indianapolis 0.
Only games.

**International League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 48 | 34 | .585 |
| Montreal | 45 | 36 | .556 |
| Toronto | 44 | 37 | .543 |
| Newark | 43 | 37 | .538 |
| Syracuse | 44 | 39 | .530 |
| Buffalo | 40 | 39 | .506 |
| Rochester | 31 | 49 | .388 |
| Albany | 30 | 54 | .357 |

**Results July 8**

Newark 9, Buffalo 0.
Albany 3, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 9, Rochester 7.
Montreal 13, Syracuse 1.

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 48 | 21 | .696 |
| St. Louis | 42 | 29 | .592 |
| Chicago | 40 | 32 | .556 |
| Pittsburgh | 41 | 34 | .547 |
| Brooklyn | 33 | 37 | .471 |
| Philadelphia | 31 | 40 | .437 |
| Cincinnati | 31 | 42 | .425 |
| Boston | 21 | 52 | .288 |

**Results July 8**

No games scheduled.

**American League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 45 | 26 | .634 |
| Detroit | 46 | 29 | .613 |
| Chicago | 38 | 29 | .567 |
| Cleveland | 38 | 33 | .535 |
| Boston | 39 | 35 | .531 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 39 | .426 |
| Washington | 30 | 42 | .417 |
| St. Louis | 19 | 50 | .275 |

**Results July 8**

No games scheduled.

**Evans to Enter Western Golf**

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 9 (AP)—Durable Chick Evans, Chicago, will be on hand for a try at his ninth western amateur golf championship when the annual tournament opens at the Broadmoor course here July 16. Evans, who won his first western title a quarter-century ago, will not have the crown for the asking, however. Zell Eaton, present titlist, will defend.

**Miller and Pearce Divide**

TORONTO, July 9 (AP)—Bill Miller of Philadelphia, United States sculling champion, last night defeated Bob Pearce of Hamilton, world's champion, in a half-mile event at a regatta here. Pearce defeated Miller in a turn-about event, a crowd of approximately 35,000 watched the races from the shore.

**Southern Association**

**Results July 8**

Little Rock 16, Birmingham 4.
Knoxville 6, Nashville 2.
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## Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

## Ten Guesses

31.

*Check √ Yes or No*

1. One of the following words is a synonym of "diffidence": vigor, difficulty, self-control, fluency, condescension. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. "Thou shalt not steal" is the Sixth Commandment. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. A ship sails farther from Los Angeles to Shanghai than from Los Angeles to Manila. (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. "Beat a hasty retreat," "it goes without saying," "speculation was rife," and "long-felt want" are trite phrases. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Augusta is the capital of Maine. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. There are diamond mines in the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. There are more clerks, stenographers, typists, and bookkeepers in the United States than there are hired workers on farms. (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. New Hampshire furnished a President. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Westbound ships crossing the International Date Line lose a day. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. The Cape of Good Hope is the southernmost tip of Africa. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

## Vocations

*(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)*

### Rock Castles

A BOY home for the summer vacation from college wondered how he could utilize his courses at school which he had taken in architecture. That was to be his life work, but the immediate needs for money were pressing.

He hit upon the idea of designing rock castles for garden decorations. These could be of Anglo-Saxon, old French, or other interesting periods. His sales were slow at first, but now he has a sufficient number of orders to keep him working with an assistant. He gathers his own rocks carefully, and on some "castles" uses the slag from the chemical departments of pulp and paper mills. It is an interesting work which could be done by most anyone interested in landscaping or gardening. R. P. S.

## Brevities

**New Yorker:** The Normandie broke the transatlantic speed record without two thirds trying. It is predicted that some day she will make the round trip within the life of a single French cabinet.

**Malaya Tribune:** A certain criminal evaded detection for many months by disguising himself as a woman. His disguise was not discovered until a smart young policeman saw him pass a milliner's shop without stopping.

# Daily Features

## Children's Corner

### Trixie's Summer Home

MARY MAY, who was five, opened her bright blue eyes one special morning and tried to remember. She tried to remember what it was that made her feel so extra glad this day. And then she did remember. It was the day for the kitten. The kitten with the white toes and white nose that was coming to live with Mary May.

When you are only five and don't go to school, it is nice to have a playmate. That was what the little girl next door told Mary May, and the little girl next door had a very pretty cat indeed, named Trixie.

So that was why Mary May got up so quickly this morning and dressed in less time than it takes to tell. She wanted to be in the kitchen the moment her new playmate arrived.

But when Mary May got downstairs, she found out that her new friend was not coming after all for the lady who was going to give her the kitten had decided she could not part with her little pet.

Then Mary May went to the window and looked out for a long time and tried to keep on feeling happy. Hadn't Daddy just promised that he would surely get her a kitten very soon?

Suddenly there was a knock at the door and Mary May's Daddy went to see who was there. It was

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Trixie Liked to Chase Spools

the little girl next door. The very first thing the little girl next door did was to run up to Mary May and ask about the kitten with the white toes and white nose. Then Mary May had to tell her that the little cat was not coming to live with her after all.

Much to Mary May's surprise, the little girl next door jumped up and down and clapped her hands.

"I'm so glad, I'm so glad," she sang, "because now I can ask you after all."

Of course Mary May did not know what the little girl next door wanted to ask her, but she soon found out.

"It's about Trixie," said the little girl. "I've come to ask you if you'll take care of her this summer while Mother and Daddy and I are in the country."

And then Mary May's blue eyes grew big and bright and she smiled happily at her little friend.

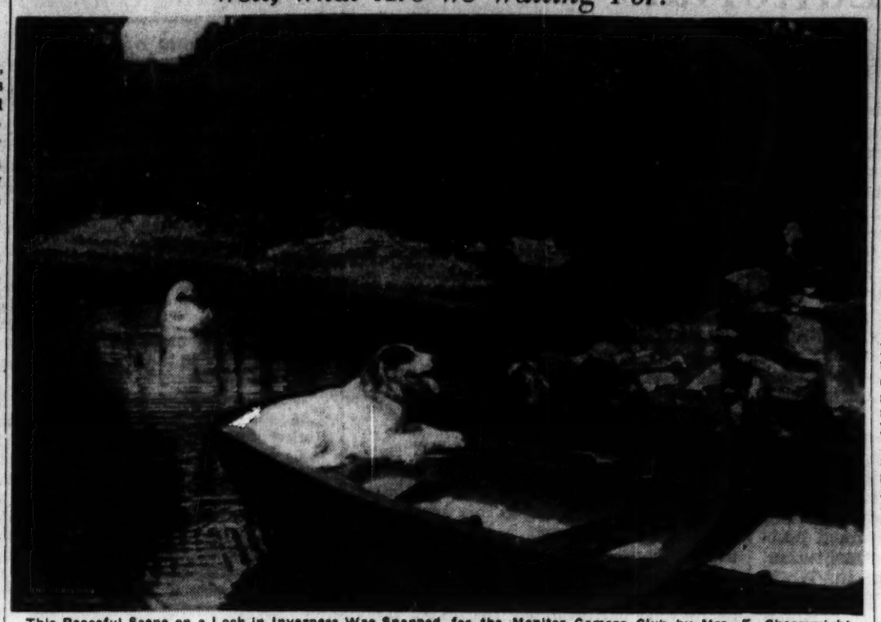
"You mean you want Trixie to come and live with us while you are gone?" she asked.

"Yes," said the other little girl, "if you want her."

"Oh, I do, I do," cried Mary May, running to her Daddy to tell him the good news.

So the very next day it happened. Trixie did come to live with Mary May for the summer. And Mary May was very happy indeed, because she could play with Trixie who liked to chase spools. And the little girl next door was happy too, to find such a good summer home for her little pet. And as for Trixie, she made herself at home, and when she wasn't playing, she would curl up beside her new mistress and purr so very loudly that Mary May was sure that she was happy too.

## Well, What Are We Waiting For?


This Peaceful Scene on a Loch in Inverness Was Snapped for the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. E. Cheeswright, London, England.

## Quotation for Today

*WHO is wise? He that learns from everyone;*
*Who is powerful? He that governs his passions;*
*Who is rich? He that is content.*
—FRANKLIN

## In Lighter Vein

—Humorist
Heavily Laden Husband: "What's the bag of shells for, anyway?"
Wife: "I don't know yet. But I'll probably think of something."

### Mrs. Webster

Patsy was still a very little girl, but quite interested in new words. After hearing a conversation between two elders, she said, "Mother, what is temperament?"

Mother (absently): "Oh, just a temper with a ruffle on it."

### How Hams Grow

Two small boys were gazing at the shop windows, decorated for Christmas. Presently they arrived at a butcher's shop, and one pointed to a number of hams hanging from a large holly branch. "Look, Tom," he said. "Look at them 'ams a-growing up there."

"Get away," said the other. "'Ams don't grow."

"Well, that's all you know about it," said the first, scornfully. "Ain't you ever 'eard of a 'ambush?"

### How to Carve

A loin of mutton was on the table, and the gentleman opposite took the carver in hand. "Shall I cut it sadlewise?" quoth he.

"You had better cut it bridlewise," said his friend. "For then we shall stand a chance of getting a bit in our mouths."

### Shrewd

The shoe dealer was hiring a clerk. "Suppose," he said, "a lady customer were to remark while you were trying to fit her, 'Don't you think one of my feet is bigger than the other?' What would you say?"

"I should say, 'On the contrary, madam, one is smaller than the other.'"

"The job is yours." — *Montreal Star.*

## Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

### Tabitha—Dorcas

THE ninth chapter of the book of Acts records Peter's healing of a "certain disciple named Tabitha, which by interpretation is called Dorcas" (verse 36), one who was much beloved because of her kindness to the poor.

The woman's name in Aramaic, the common dialect of the people of Palestine in the first century A. D., was "Tabitha," a word which means literally "gazelle," as does the Greek name Dorcas, which is also applied to her in this context.

It is generally conceded that the author of Acts was Luke, and that he, himself a Gentile and probably a Greek, wrote his book very largely for the benefit of Gentile readers. In the circumstances it is perfectly natural that he should translate a word such as "Tabitha," which, while familiar to Aramaic-speaking Jews, would be strange to Gentile ears.

## Daily Anecdote

### "What's the Name?"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILL ROGERS was to meet President Coolidge for the first time. One of his friends offered to wager that he couldn't get a laugh from the President in two minutes. Rogers allowed that he would get a laugh within 20 seconds.

When he was presented, his sponsor said: "Mr. President, I want to introduce Mr. Will Rogers."

Will, apparently covered with confusion, offered his hand. "Excuse me," he said, "I didn't quite get the name."

But he did get the smile.

## What They Say

### Eventually

"Whatever the form of taxes, they are ultimately passed on to the consumers."—*Roger W. Babson.*

### High Wages

"The highest wage scale is the best wage scale, provided it is not out of balance with other factors in the national economy."—*Alfred P. Sloan Jr.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

## Flowers for Mary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

IN A mass of riotous colors, flowers of many varieties bloom around a certain packing-box house—that ragged invention of the transient unemployed. And even the casual passer-by must realize that such beauty amid the dejection of the wobbly rooftree has a story behind it.

The occupants of the little shack are Mary, a thin nine-year-old little girl, and her father, a disabled laborer. Their story is an all-too-common one. Mary's father had met with a mishap. There had been temporary compensation, but after that, nothing. And no work. So they had come to Oregon by way of freight trains.

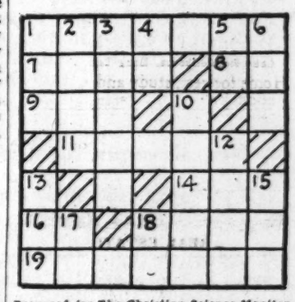
One day the case worker of the relief committee came to the ramshackle house with a quota of garden seeds. Small Mary looked them over. In the packages were all the vegetables a well-selected garden should have. But the smile that had been on Mary's face when she first picked up the seeds was gone. The relief worker noticed this, but could elicit no reason from Mary.

Mary planted her garden, and vegetables came up. One day when the case worker was visiting there, Mary innocently said, "Almost, the beets and lettuce and carrots look like flowers, don't they? Mother used to like flowers so."

The next day the relief worker went to a seed store and bought a bundle of flower seeds with her own money. There was no provision for flower seeds in the relief budgets; but when so small a girl dreamed of beauty, surely it was right that there should be flowers.

The smile on Mary's thin face as the flowers are beginning to bloom must seem an overwhelming repayment to the young relief worker, who had an understanding heart.

## Crossword Puzzle No. 115



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

**Across**
1—Stimulate
7—Pace
8—Pronoun
9—Lubricate
11—Tibetan priests
14—Summit
16—A sloth
18—Subtle emanation
19—Stutter

**Down**
1—Self
2—Brad
3—Flowering shrub
4—Pronoun
5—Printer's measure
6—Modern
10—A conceded fact
12—Morbidly tender
13—Possesses
15—Equality
17—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

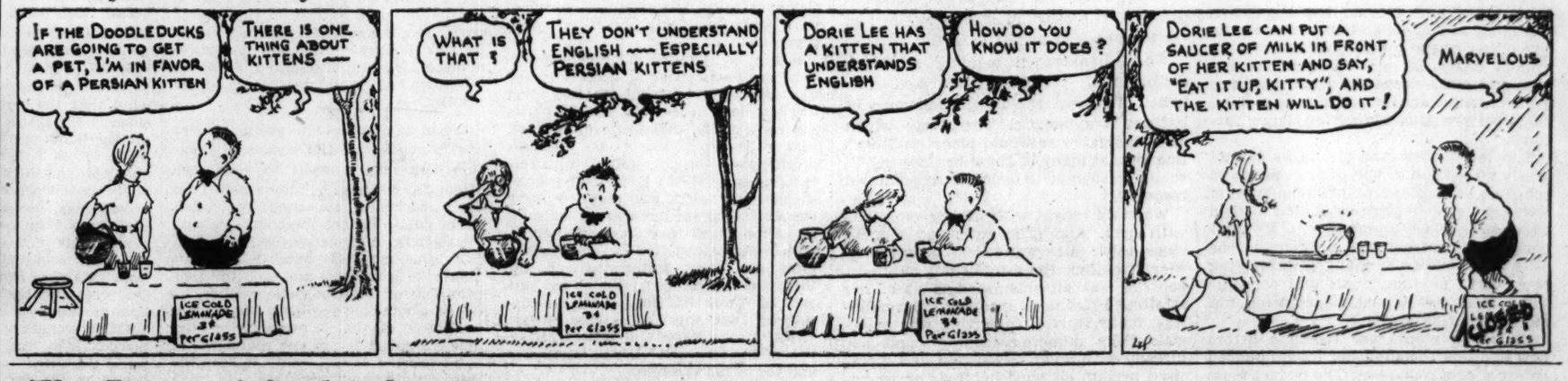
## For the Scrapbook

Love—love never misses a chance of doing somebody else a good turn. —*Howden.*

Associate reverently, and as much as you can, with your loftiest thoughts.—*Thoreau.*

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Would Be a Better Test to Tell the Kitty Not to Eat It*

By LE PELLEY


IF THE DOODLEDUCKS ARE GOING TO GET A PET, I'M IN FAVOR OF A PERSIAN KITTEN
THERE IS ONE THING ABOUT KITTENS —
WHAT IS THAT ?
THEY DON'T UNDERSTAND ENGLISH — ESPECIALLY PERSIAN KITTENS
DORIE LEE HAS A KITTEN THAT UNDERSTANDS ENGLISH
HOW DO YOU KNOW IT DOES ?
DORIE LEE CAN PUT A SAUCER OF MILK IN FRONT OF HER KITTEN AND SAY, "EAT IT UP, KITTY", AND THE KITTEN WILL DO IT !
MARVELOUS
ICE COLD LEMONADE 3¢ Per Glass

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Help Needed*

By CARMACK

Saw two boys playing catch today and I decided to stop and chase the ball for them when they missed it —
Well, they played-
And they played-
And I watched—
And I watched-
But it was no use- They were such good catchers that not once did I get a chance to chase the ball- So I up and left them —

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "In an Orderly Fashion"

IS IT possible for the United States to settle the question of whether federal power should be expanded to permit such economic controls as were attempted in NRA and are proposed in the Guffey bill without having what appears to be a straight constitutional issue become a football of politics and personalities? Or will the two major parties, even at the cost of reversing their traditional positions, make this appear a question of Republicanism or Democracy, Roosevelt-ism or anti-Rooseveltism?

For a time after the famous press conference in which President Roosevelt expressed his impatience with, the Schechter decision as returning to the "horse-and-buggy" era, it appeared that the President would avoid the hazardous position of seeking a constitutional change. The Republicans rushed to seize a strategic but somewhat strained position as "defenders" of the Constitution. Nothing more was heard from the White House that would help them. But now the President has written a letter which displays less than his usual tact unless he means it to be a frank avowal of a campaign to change by popular demand the commerce clause of the Constitution.

Attorney General Cummings had expressed to the congressional subcommittee considering the Guffey bill for extensive federal control over coal mining, certain doubts as to the constitutionality of that measure. Probably most Americans were shocked by the President's request that the committee should not permit "doubts as to constitutionality" to block enactment of this bill. Yet the statement in itself should not be shocking. For it is not the function of Congress or of the President to determine the constitutionality of legislation. That is for the Supreme Court.

In another part of his letter Mr. Roosevelt put the matter in a better light. He spoke of the need for having "the constitutional limits within which this Government must operate" more clearly defined. He pointed out that legal opinions differed and urged congressmen to leave "to the courts in an orderly fashion, the ultimate question of constitutionality."

Conservatives will say that all that is necessary is to read a line of decisions which began long before the Schechter case and in which the United States Supreme Court has held that mining and manufacture distinctly are not interstate transactions but are subject only to the police power of the states.

The powers that are here sought in order to rationalize and rehabilitate an industry of national consequence are so generally considered the world over as inherent attributes of government that many persons would be surprised to hear that these powers are nonexistent in the Government of the United States and would be unwilling to concede the point without a test.

If the President's action is directed solely to clarification of the federal powers under the commerce clause, little objection can be raised to this procedure. Even if Mr. Roosevelt is attempting to dramatize in specific form the need for federal action in some areas where the states are powerless or unwilling to act, he may be performing a necessary service. Even those who perceive grave dangers to the Constitution in any move which would tend to upset the balance between state and federal powers could respect a different attitude.

But if the President is more intent on building up a campaign issue for personal use in 1936, the whole matter takes on a different color. His recent unseemly haste with the wealth-tax plan, and the general feeling that has grown up that the White House is first of all politically conscious, weakens Mr. Roosevelt's position in any effort to obtain constitutional changes on an impersonal basis.

Most of all, the rush of so many bills of doubtful constitutionality—the Wagner labor bill, the Security bill and the Guffey bill—as if to build up a vested interest in constitutional change among several large groups, is not promoting a tempered and considered popular attitude toward the decision of a fundamental constitutional question. Adequate consideration of some of these issues might well be postponed until the partisan heat engendered by an approaching election was past. Amendment of the Constitution then might be obtained in a more "orderly fashion."

### New Revenue for Old Debts

"PAY your debts first" is good advice to any individual who comes into possession of a sum of money. And it applies to the United States Government in the present situation in which the Administration looks hopefully toward passage of a new tax bill.

Hence possibly the most important words in the testimony of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, before the House Ways and Means Committee, are these:

> It is my conviction that it would be perilous to regard any part of these new revenues as available for new types of expenditures or as justifying any increase over our carefully budgeted plans for federal outlays.
>
> The new revenues should be regarded as very definitely earmarked for reducing future borrowing and paying off the public debt.

Before any actual debt reduction becomes possible, it is necessary to reduce the huge running deficits of the Government which are still adding to the debt. To this end every effort should be bent to see that the present $4,000,000,000 appropriation for work relief is the last to be made and to see that every possible and reasonable economy is made in the ordinary running expenses of the Government. Before any debts can actually be paid the current budget must be balanced.

Another point clear from the Secretary's estimates is that before revenue from new inheritance and income tax legislation can make any effective impression on the size either of the public debt or even the annual deficit, it must broaden the tax base and reach deeper into moderate and even small incomes in addition to making "share-the-wealth" levies on large fortunes.

The inheritance and gift taxes cannot wisely go so high as the highest proposed schedule, the more practicable type of levies in this field being estimated to yield about $500,000,000 a year or less. By comparison with current rates of spending, the estimated yield from changed income tax rates, both on individuals and corporations, is almost trivial, aggregating not more than $130,000,000.

Thus two points are requisite before new taxation accomplishes its announced object of debt reduction: The budget must be balanced and the tax base must be broadened.

### Unemployment of Youth

NO SUBJECT within the competence of the International Labor Organization, of which the United States became a full member this year, is of more urgency than that of the unemployment of young persons. The Geneva Conference could scarcely do more than recommend palliatives; but the bringing forward of this social anomaly in international deliberations is perhaps the best service now possible.

Consider the case of these young folk. Between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 of them have reached the age of twenty-five without beginning to earn their livelihood.

Even though it is not immediately possible to provide ordinary industrial work for them all, it is essential that measures be taken to prevent their demoralization. The raising of the school-leaving age, the establishment of vocational guidance services, the development of technical education, the intelligent administration of unemployment exchanges, the provision of recreational centers, more elasticity in local and national exchanges in accordance with fluctuating needs and new industries, are some of the solutions proposed. The chief thing, obviously, is to save these young people from the belief that society has no use for them. They must not be allowed to develop a feeling of frustration and of futility.

There is no problem more poignant in its human aspect, on account of the mental misery, the moral degradation, which in many cases threatens, and there is no problem more serious in its social aspect. There is an immense constructive task here for social thinkers, social workers, and governments.

### What Price Ethiopia?

THE entire world will pay for Mussolini's Ethiopian venture. And in doing so it will use two kinds of currency. One of these may be described as the currency of its international idealism, the Kellogg Pact, the League of Nations' prestige. The other must be described as the hard cash of economic fact.

World bankers in meeting at Basel, Switzerland, yesterday expressed this belief. To them the interdependence of nations is axiomatic. The strain which an Ethiopian war would place on Italy's finances, as many of these bankers see it, would be such as to seriously affect world recovery.

Wars are fought with money as well as with men. And it is not many months since Italy's purse was so lean as to attract wide attention. Her establishing of import controls was an acknowledgment of her straitened financial condition. Nevertheless, today Italy is importing war materials from numerous sources, and has already withdrawn silver coin and mobilized private citizens' holdings of securities, a measure usually necessary not at the beginning of war but toward its end.

One of the gravest aspects of Mussolini's Ethiopian policy is that he has placed so much emphasis on it, and declared such determination to carry it through to a successful conclusion, as to make it politically almost impossible to turn back short of victory. Ethiopia must be won at any cost, not because Ethiopia is worth the lives and lire which Italians will pay for it, but because Ethiopia has already been made a symbol of qualities which Fascism boasts as its peculiar virtues.

Mussolini, like many another national leader, is fast making himself the prisoner of his own propaganda, if indeed, he has not already done so. From that imprisonment there is only one escape—to buy one's ransom with the lives of one's own countrymen and with the prosperity of peoples everywhere.

## Discovering Consumers

*Book News of the Day*

THE title of THE CONSUMER SEEKS A WAY, by Clark Foreman and Michael Ross, (New York: W. W. Norton and Company. $2) is singularly appropriate. It goes just about as far as does the discussion and examination that fills its pages. John Littleman, unemployed bank clerk, accepts existing conditions as a challenge. He tries to learn why it is that with an abundance of food and clothing millions are unable to obtain bare necessities. He seeks to find his own place in the general scheme of things and an answer to the problem of his own unemployment.

In the pursuit of information he begins with the professor of economics under whom he studied at college. He talks to other educators. He interviews businessmen, social workers, labor leaders, politicians and farmers, and attempts to sift out of his collection of data some pearl of economic enlightenment. His main discovery is that he is a consumer, that every other man in the country is also a consumer, and that business is carried on solely for their benefit, to provide them with the necessary goods and services.

The authors here expound a theory that has for the past few years been permeating the national consciousness. But they do little beyond clarifying the present position of the consumer. For, having discovered in the consumer the one all-important unit in the economic scheme of things, the writers seem a little baffled by the problem of just what the consumer can do to better his lot.

The consumer's case is well summed up. But the solution does not impress. From the standpoint of the summing-up the book has value. But from the second standpoint the work is merely another document in the vast sea of New Deal literature. It goes no further than do any of the other documents—not so far as some.

In discovering the consumer the writers, as have so many others, seem to forget the simplicity of that title. Certainly we are all consumers, but just as naturally and simply as we are all citizens. As citizens we vote on legislative matters. It would follow, therefore, that in order to have a stable economy the consumers must act economically. They must act for some sort of control, but that control should come through an economic rather than a political organization. It is the purchasing power of the consumer that is in effect his economic vote. To shift the responsibility of that vote to his political representative is to surrender his economic rights along with his responsibility. This is the real point that the authors of this book have failed to touch upon.

Simply written, without ornamentation or controversial heat, the book should throw light on the position of the consumer who, theoretically, has the power in his hands. But it is to be feared that he will not learn how to wield that power by reading this work. B. B. F.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*The Reactionary House*

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE come, from time to time, reassuring evidences that there remains, inviolate and still aggressive and assertive, that conception of democracy which inspired and guided the founders of the first and greatest of the American republics. This gratifying realization has not come from listening to or reading any of the perfervid orations delivered a few days ago at Fourth of July celebrations. The gratifying conclusion confirms, in substantial measure, the conviction long held that there endure in the warp and woof of our Commonwealth, the essentials of sane, wise and unselfishly conceived self-government.

It must be agreed that frequent superficial analyses appear at times to make one somewhat apprehensive lest there has been lost, in the bitterness of partisan controversy, that sense of balance, that realization of true values, and that brotherhood which unites kinsmen, families and nations. Even those peoples intellectually alert are prone to yield themselves to the mesmerism of mass prejudice. When they do, or if they do, selfishness asserts itself in its hideous form and seeks justification on the theory of the claimed right of the survival of the fittest. But it has been discovered that this false sense always yields to the clearer and better realization of the responsibilities of citizenship and the common welfare.

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In recent weeks it has been made apparent that the thought of the people of the United States, in every section, has awakened to a realization of the danger of pursuing further some of the experiments in centralized government which have been recommended to them and which their own representatives have quite unquestionably encouraged and abetted. It is an encouraging assurance that this reactionary tendency, hardly more than appreciable at first, is being immediately reflected in the House of Representatives in Washington. Where heretofore, since 1933, there has been indicated a willingness to go to any lengths in carrying out the theories of the President and his advisers, there is being asserted the right to question, and to veto, the manifestoes of the White House and its intellectuals.

But it is immediately realized that something more constructive than the exercise of congressional veto power is necessary at the present juncture. Many of those who appear to be convinced that the threat to reserved states' rights cannot be carelessly regarded, as well as those who stand defiantly in defense of inalienable constitutional safeguards, will quickly repudiate any intimation that they would return unprotestingly to the economic status interrupted by the landslide elections of 1932. So the need now is for constructive thought and sound statesmanship. It has been decided, unless the admonitory signs are misleading, that beyond the point now reached the nation shall not go on the way to purely punitive reprisals which, no matter what the provocation, are destructive of democracy, of individual initiative and of common rights and guaranteed opportunities.

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It will be agreed, quite generally, that the exigencies of the economic situation demanded a resort to some such attempted remedies as those which have been undertaken and tried. The deficit in the public balance sheet was, perhaps, unavoidable. A tremendously heavy debt has been incurred. But we owe this money to ourselves, and not to some penurious or unsympathetic creditor. No one is demanding payment. We are not in default. All that is necessary or vital now is that we do not lose confidence in ourselves and in our ability to keep the ship of state on an even keel.

If the confidence now felt is to be justified, it must be by the dignified refusal of the American people to be persuaded that by some magician's wand the economic laws can be reversed, nullified or re-enacted in some new form. I believe the thinking people of the United States are coming, or have already come, to a clearer and wiser realization of their own responsibilities and their real opportunities. As rapidly as the signs of the political skies changed in 1932, they seem likely to change again before November, 1936. And this change, if it comes, will not be wrought by the eloquence of one man or the cunning devices of any political party. It will come through the awakening, already happily indicated and encouragingly manifested, of the thought of the people, not as a mass, but as individuals; not sectionally or by blocs, but as all-embracing and nationwide.

### Grooming Him for the 1936 Race?

## The Charm of It All

GIRDLED by a roar of traffic, bounded by house-lined streets, a little green world of quietness waits to be found. Known nominally as a park and familiarly as a playground, it is a possession of the city and free to its citizens; but although so available, it is a secret place. Not that there are not many who use it and enjoy it, but there are few who have really discovered it.

It is a small world comprising a hill-encircled meadow, a few paths, and at the far end a pond—rather muddy and almost round. Children play in the sunny meadow, people sit under the trees and trudge over the paths, but a few—only a very few—linger by the willow-fringed, meadow-rimmed bit of water. The pond belongs to the creatures.

The ducks claimed it as a tiny inland haven long before axes swinging in pioneer hands made a clearing by it. Untold families of them have grown up around it, laying their eggs in the reeds or the stump of a tree where the sun beats warm, taking their babes to the water as soon as they are hatched and launching them like so many bits of black and yellow fluff.

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The turtles lie in the pond's soft muddy bottom, swim through the insect-haunted water, and clamber onto their rock on sunny days. At times the rock, which projects from the water a few yards from shore, is covered with turtles; at other times it remains the property of a family of three. Two are about the size of a butter plate, the third (who made appearance only a short while ago) is very tiny, but not too tiny to bask and gloat and dream in the sun, and snap at a passing fly. . . . Footsteps come along the path—with scarcely a movement but a dull plop, three turtles disappear into the water.

A miniature mound moves across the pond, the ducks scatter quacking in admonition. The mound nears the willow shore, for a moment it rears itself and shakes, then a dark animal darts into a hole—the muskrat. Generations of ducks have been told to beware of the muskrat; when he scuttles through the water the pond is his. But a terror, no matter how dark, soon passes; quacking to the babes, the ducks swim triumphantly over the pond.

A red cloud passes through the water close to the surface. The sun glances on it, copper flashes, gold glistens. These are the fish, hundreds of them, some white with sweeping tails, others mottled black, many pure vermilion. Darting among them are minute minnows, mere urchins in the wake of a gilded band.

A bit of bread tossed upon the water makes the creatures unanimous. Shells jostle fins as the underpond life swims around the ducks, sometimes giving such a push to the ducklings that they move ahead with startled quacks.

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The ducks have a look of thanks in their mild eyes as they glide off; the turtles lose themselves contentedly in the brown bottom; across the pond go the goldfish, the sun gleaming on them. Blue dragonflies light and sway on the reeds, rust-colored dragonflies skim the water.

Then the sun points long fingers of light and disappears behind the tree-topped hill. Evening falls like a shadow across the pond. The ducks waddle ashore. Clustering together in the damp herbage, they stand on one foot and tuck their heads into their wings. Mist begins to rise from the water. A small night wind that the leaves know nothing of sings in the rushes. Encircling the park are the lights and the noise of the city, while within it the trees look down on quietness and the waters of the pond lap at the feet of peace.

Some day, perhaps, the pond will be discovered. People will approach it, suddenly aware of its charms of peace and quiet and country loveliness. Until that time an idyl of serenity goes waiting in the reeds and the willows: the ancient bliss of meadows, trees and waters; the unfailing wonder of creatures living complacent lives and sharing their small world together.

And on the day that people find the pond, the charm of it all will touch them; then, perhaps, a faint nostalgia will stir within them. For though it is new to them, this pond, it reminds them of something they have always known but never quite apprehended. A stone which has been called semiprecious has suddenly become a precious jewel. E. Y.

### Mirror of Opinion

#### Our Strident Age

"A certain section of the press shouts at the public every day through its glaring and sensational headlines on the assumption that if readers were addressed quietly they would either not hear or would take no notice. . . . The air is filled with strident voices, and in some people there is a tendency to a corresponding loudness and an absence of that quiet and delicate reserve which is so attractive a feature of character."—*London (Eng.) The Christian World.*

## The Wide Horizon

### Cotton Ties Brazil to Japan

By Marc T. Greene

RIO DE JANEIRO

BRAZIL'S cotton industry is expanding merrily and more or less at the price of America's. Cotton machinery in the United States is being dismantled and brought down here. Cotton growers, brokers and experts associated with various branches of the industry in the American South are migrating to Brazil.

A few recently published figures are significant. In 1933 Brazil produced 215,869 bales of cotton. In 1934 she produced 641,964. This year she will produce yet more. In January of 1934 she purchased $29,966 worth of American cotton machinery. In January of the present year she purchased $171,611 worth. The figures for succeeding months are not yet available, but it is understood there is still further material increase even if not in similar proportion.

Brazil sold half her 1934 crop to England, and the Lancashire spinners have been altering their machinery to suit the different length of Brazilian staple. And while no one yet claims that the Brazilian product is on a complete par in quality with the American, experts from the United States already in Brazil are certain that it can be made so. Brazil's difficulty so far is that she has lacked both experts and modern machinery, especially up-to-date presses for baling the raw cotton. Of the machinery thus far bought from the United States the greater amount consists of presses that can prepare cotton for shipment at about ten times the speed possible to the old-fashioned equipment up to now in use in Brazil.

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America's present policy as to the cotton industry is regarded here as Brazil's greatest opportunity. She hopes to expand her export trade in cotton far beyond Lancashire. The principal other market in view is the Japanese. Considering the enormous expansion in the textile output and export trade of Japan, an expansion of several hundred per cent in the last three years, and considering Japan's trade with Latin America as a whole, which amounted last year to $31,376,000, an increase from $2,500,000 in 1932, the expectation of such a market seems reasonable.

The recent visit here of a Japanese trade commission is declared to be definitely dissociated from the moot question of immigration restriction concerning which Japan has already protested to Brazil in rather pointed terms. Yet it is difficult to consider the two separately. Japan has here in Brazil, mostly in the interior towns, a community of more than 300,000. The Brazilian defense for future complete exclusion is that these Japanese have already formed themselves into what amounts to a separate state, a state which has as small as possible a connection with the country it is in, either economically or socially.

It is not improbable that Japan will demand, and very likely receive, concessions as to the exclusion attitude ere engaging in closer trade relations with Brazil. Just as in the case of Australia she possesses a check on political discriminations. Her expanding industries, largely textile, bring her into the world arena of trade as a purchaser on an ever larger scale. Britain herself, Australia, New Zealand, anybody, may place restrictive quotas up to a point, but not far enough to frighten off this large-scale buyer.

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Brazil is no longer a "one-crop" country. She has seen the folly of staking her economic destiny on one primary product, after being forced to destroy 34,000,000 bags of coffee. In 1935 she will produce some 15,370,000 bags for which she hopes to get a better and fairly stabilized price. Japan, of course, is one of her markets. Brazilian sugar production is expanding. She is a great fruit exporter, too, providing England with 12 per cent of her total requirement of oranges, this amounting last year to more than 133,000,000 pounds.

There is every evidence that Brazil is on the threshold of a marked economic expansion and consequent prosperity, with cotton-growing the chief impetus. Recent legislation looks to a definite raising of the standard of living of the laboring classes and an easing of the difficult conditions under which they have always worked and existed. Hours of labor are now fixed by statute, unheard of legislative radicalism for a country like Brazil; an old-age pension system inaugurated, and other advanced legislation enacted. Political tranquility is being bulwarked by elaborate laws by virtue of which it is expected to check any attempts at revolution. These laws do not please the small radical element or a certain student group, but there is no effective opposition.

The capital itself, far-famed Rio de Janeiro, is brilliant and active and apparently prosperous. British interests are about to build here the largest stadium in the world, seating more than 140,000 persons, also an opera house on a stupendous scale. But the chief manifestation to date of Brazil's determination to modernize herself and to rid herself of the long-suffered reputation of being a "backward" country is found in the extensive plan just adopted for the electrification of the principal transportation system, the Central Railway of Brazil, which will be done by Metropolitan-Vickers, of London, at a cost of nearly $11,000,000.